FBIS DAILY REPORT

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HEADS OF PARTY, STATE TO LEAD CEMA SUMMIT GROUPS

LD292014 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1935 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (TANJUG) -- A three-day meeting of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) whose members are East-European socilaist countries and their allies from other parts of the world is to open in Moscow June 12, it was officially announced here today, Tuesday.

The meeting will be attended by delegations of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia, which are member countries, and by those from Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia.

The composition of delegation will be nearly identical to that applied for sessions of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. The delegations are to be headed by the heads of party or state.

Prospects Analyzed

AU291648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 May 84 p 3

[Permanent correspondent Slavoljub Djukic report]

[Text] Prague, 24 May -- As the CEMA political summit meeting draws nearer, the uncertainty about the contents of the talks of the leading personages of the socialist countries, of the East, as well as Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongola is growing. Apart from knowledge that the meeting will be held next month in Moscow and that, of course, the economy will be discussed, no detailed information is available.

When this gathering was announced for the first time 4 years ago -- it has been constantly postponed and curiosity has been increasing apace -- it was expected that new relations in this group should be founded. It is interesting that Romania at that time strove most to speed up the meeting of the CEMA leaders. It is now difficult to conclude what its position is on this meeting, and even more difficult to conclude what its position is on this meeting, and even more difficult what the preceding talks that usually accompany such gatherings have achieved. It is precisely the slow harmonization of views that in the opinion of many people is the chief reason for the postponement of this high gathering, which was last held 13 years ago, in Bucharest in 1971.

Each Has His Own Troubles

The political unity of the East European countries is being constantly checked in the West and possible cracks in it are being looked for. However, the national interests and disharmonies are first expressed in the economy, regardless of how mutual cooperation is constantly increased.

It is not easy to satisfy all the wishes and needs, considering the great differences in the development, technology, traditions, foreign debts, and the standard of living. Hungary has gone furthest in its economic reform. The GDR and the CSSR want to exploit their expertise and to employ their industrial potential. Poland is burdened by debt and is more in a position to wait for what it may get than in a position to make demands. Romania is dissatisfied because it has been deprived of the privileges other countries have in oil purchases, but had invested large sums in a petroleum industry. Sofia makes the least remarks.

While for instance Poland, Hungary, Romania, and the GDR must think of debt repayments, the debts of the CSSR and Bulgaria are negligible. The case of food is similar. Last year the East European countries imported 40 million metric tons of grain, but at the same time Hungary is the largest per capital food producer in the world and gets 35 percent of its foreign exchange earnings through exports of food. As we can see, every country has its own shortcomings and advantages, which makes accord more difficult, particularly when they all sell good quality goods in the West, for the sake of hard currency, and want to sell any surplus to their allies.

Price of Unity

The USSR is in a particularly delicate position. Further relations in this economic group depend most on Moscow. The USSR is the main supplier of precious crude oil and raw materials. Its market also provides most employment to the industry of the allied countries. Finally, Moscow always carries the heaviest burden in crisis situations, such as the latest one in Poland, in the interest of saving "parts of a whole."

According to Western sources, the benefits to East European countries in the form of cheap oil (which has now reached world prices) cost Moscow about $100 billion just between 1974 and 1978, which amounts to, as it has been calculated, about 78 percent dollars [as published] per capita in the countries to which oil was delivered.

Certainly, clear accounts suit the USSR most, and it is no accident that the USSR insists on them, but it is very difficult to establish such relations, regardless of the fact that Moscow is in a situation that it can dictate the conditions. There is also a borderline against which all the disagreements come: This is the care to preserve the unity of the East. Concessions and compromises are always made there, advantages are gained, and privileged positions are tolerated.

One can also expect that an imprint on this meeting will be made by the aggravated relations between the blocs.

Debts and Politics

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of CEMA, RUDE PRAVO in its editorial warned that "imperialism is making efforts to weaken the East European countries as much as possible." Advocating greater unity of "the economic, national, and defense potentials," the Prague daily concluded that in this respect, "CEMA, along with the Warsaw Pact, has an irreplaceable role." At the CEMA meeting in Berlin last October, Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the Polish experience "clearly showed the danger of exaggerated relations with capitalist countries." Similar opinions are heard in Moscow and Sofia.

Under the present conditions, however, the chances that something essential will change are small, and particularly that relations based on the example of the Warsaw Pact will be built in CEMA. Hungary, the GDR,and Romania would be the last to agree to it. One can sooner expect at this meeting a demonstration of unity in principal. The meeting will, let us mention, gather the leading personages of the East for the first time since Konstantin Chernenko was elected new head of the USSR party and state.

All the countries have a strong interest in cooperation in CEMA, which in the past 2 years registered economic growth (production is reviving, a surplus of $2.9 billion was earned in trade with the West, although it was accompanied with a great restriction of imports, and debts were reduced by $6.6 billion).

Thus, they all want changed relations in this group, but in the hope that each will improve his own position. Sunce this is not possible, there is much chance that even after this long-expected meeting the situation will remain unchanged, with some new agreements on expanding integration and specialization and arrangements about oil deliveries. After all, when the figures are added up, this ultimately suits every country except Romania.

SPORTS COMPETITION NOT ALTERNATIVE OLYMPICS

LD261418 Prague CTK in English 1320 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Prague May 26 (CTK) -- Best sportsmen of the socialist countries have been thorough in their preparations for the Olympic year with the aim to represent their country at the 1984 Olympic games successfully.

The hostile attitude of the Reagan administraiton, continuous violation of the Olympic charter by organizers in Los Angeles, all well-known facts which led to the decision of the socialist countries' National Olympic Committees to stay away from the games of the XIII Olympiad, have made it impossible for them to compete at the Olympics.

It is natural that now they want to show their sports mastery in an adequate manner and to appraise their exacting preparations. In addition to the participation in important international competitions planned earlier, they will have a chance to compete in big sports contests in socialist countries. Their regulations have been decided recently by officials of sports and physical training organizations of these countries.

These competitions, which are not an alternative to the Olympic games, create conditions for top performances. They proceed from the calendar of traditional contests held annually in socialist countries. They will include Olympic and several up to now non-Olympic sports and are to take place invarious countries on the dates that remain to be fixed. The competitions will be of a selective character and will be open to best sportsmen from all countries of the world.

USSR Rewarded Allies

AU291814 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 26/27 May 84 p 1

[Peter Martos Report: "Soviets 'Pay' for Olympic Boycott"]

[Excerpts] Vienna/Prague -- The Soviet Union was compelled to "purchase" the nonparticipation of the allies in the Los Angeles Olympics with various considerations in exchange. These extend from trade concessions to the GDR to granting a greater scope of movement in the case of Poland. As was reported on Friday [25 May] after the Prague session of the National Olympic Committees of 11 states, Romania allegedly refused to participate in the boycott because its expectations -- more favorable raw material and power deliveries -- were disappointed.

Thus East European diplomats have confirmed earlier reports on serious differences between the USSR and its partners. There had allegedly even been diplomatic demarches after Moscow had announced that Soviet sportsmen would not attend the Los Angeles Olympics. But finally the East European states with the exception of Romania were compelled to yield so that now 12 countries, including Afghanistan, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, and Vietnam are boycotting the games.

Romania's solo act, which does not come all that unexpectedly, raises the question as to how far the preparations for the summit meeting of the East European CEMA economic community have advanced. According to reports, Romania demands that at the Moscow session in mid-June "integration should also be expanded to the raw material and power sector." In the past few years the Soviet Union had made its deliveries in terms of both quantity and quality dependent on the good conduct of its partners.

These problems most likely will be central to the visit Romania's state-party chief will pay to the Soviet Union in early June, that is, a few days before the Moscow summit. According to the Polish agency, PAP, Ceausescu is subsequently expected in Warsaw.

OPREA RECEIVES COMPUTER SESSION DELEGATES

AU282021 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/5/1984 -- Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of Romania, received in Bucharest on Monday, May 28, the heads of the delegations participating in the proceedings of the 25th session of the Intergovernmental Commission of collaboration in Computer Technology. Aspects were approached on the occasion of the expansion and diversification of collaboration in this domain among CMEA member countries, as well as of Romania's participation in specialization in the production of computer technology means.

POWER ENGINEERING BODY MEETS IN GDANSK

LD291307 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The CEMA Permanent Commission on Power Engineering has opened a session in the Polish city of Gdansk to map out cooperation in the field until the year 2000. The delegations of the community countries will examine the course of building a new power grid to supply electricity to the USSR and also to Poland and Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic and Mongolia. The community countries produce 21 percent of the world's electricity output although they account for only one-tenth of the population on our planet.

MINISTERIAL SESSION ON TRANSPORT HELD IN SOFIA

AU291355 Sofia BTA in English 1139 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- The 70th session of CMEA's Standing Committee on Cooperation in the Transport Sphere opened here today. The session will last five days and is attended by the ministers of transport of Bulgaria, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Romania, the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and observer Yugoslavia. The session will review matters pertaining to the further extending of the international transport relations in the 1986-1990 period. There are going to be outlined measures to ensure fast and rhythmical work at the border railway stations and proposals will be worked out for removing any difficulties arising in the field. There will be coordinated some joint plans for increasing the moving speed of international trains and raising the level of culture in the servicing.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0900 GMT on 29 May adds that "Chudomir Aleksandrov delivered a greeting address on behalf of the Bulgarian Government. He stressed as follows: The international socialist division of labor today is impossible without the development of an efficient, modern transportation system."]

CTK: U.S. THREATENS TO DESTROY WHOLE WORLD

LD282215 Prague CTK in English 1950 GMT 28 May 84

["Commentary on 35th Anniversary of NATO" -- CTK headline; by Jiri Majstr]

[Text] Prague May 22 (CTK) -- NATO politicians meet in Washington tomorrow to discuss again the crisis which they themselves have caused by their clattering of arms.

NATO has from the very beginning been an instrument for the assertion of U.S. aggressive global aims, exactly in the spirit of the White House post-war directives. This was clearly reflected in Washington's gross pressure on the Netherlands to induce it to accept missiles which it does not want and which are to be used to drag Europe into war.

The fact that Washington does not take into consideration the views of its West European allies was apparent also from the ideas of waging a limited or long nuclear war in Europe, so frequently mentioned by Reagans' first secretary of state Alexander Haig, or from the aggression against Grenada about which Ronald Reagan "forgot" to inform its official head of state, the British queen.

Post-war Western Europe was for the Pentagon a pawn whose task it was to help Uncle Sam bear the costs of gigantic armament programs, provide territory for military bases, and keep silent.

As soon as new American nuclear missiles were sited in the FRG, Britain and Italy, U.S. General Bernard Rogers said that the allies should raise their military budgets at least by four but better by seven per cent a year. The storm of resistance had not yet abated after the missiles were made operational and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger told his West European colleagues that the United States would site on their territories elements of a new anti-satellite system, the first steps towards unleashing "star wars." There can be no doubt that the new chemical weapons now asserted [as received] by the Reagan administration are to go to the FRG.

However, NATO does not go beyond all limits only in the misuse of technological and scientific knowledge in armament. It also widens the limits set in its charter, according to which they were to cover only Europe and North America. U.S. representative in the Atlantic Council David Abshire recently included Japan and the Persian Gulf in the sphere of NATO activity, (?and) THE NEW YORK TIMES said in January that Israel is to be involved in activities of the NATO southern wing.

The United States threatens to destroy the whole world with its nuclear weapons, which it will not hesitate to use as the first. It has never accepted the Warsaw Treaty proposal to agree on non-use of military force and dissolve military blocs. Peace has remained its propaganda word, not in the least limiting the work of military staffs.

USSR MISSILES NEAR U.S., UNRESTRAINED ARMS RACE

LD252034 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 25 May 84

["Pool" item; by military commentator Ivica Milicevic]

[Text] Belgrade, May 25 (TANJUG) -- The beginning of Soviet submarines near the U.S. coast is a fresh evidence of what, for the time being, is an unrestrainable arms race, always evolving on an ever higher level.

The arms race has its established course and its laws; one of these is -- never allow any lagging behind, i.e., be always ahead of your opponent.

In practice, the two superpowers abide strictly by this rule. In their effort never to lag behind each other, they establish a balance of new qualities and new dimensions. At one time, strategic balance was maintained on the global level. Later, it was on the regional level, and now it has been reduced to considerably narrower areas.

In the past, the balance was maintained by so many bombs, aircraft and missiles. At present, it is maintained by the quality of arms: their power, precision, range and speed. Tomorrow, it may be maintained by some other characteristics, depending on what the advance of science and technology would offer.

Earlier, ballistic missiles stationed in the United States and the Soviet Union needed 30 minutes to reach their targets on each other's territory. This balance was maintained until recently. But Pershing II and cruise missiles deployed in Western Europe can now reach targets in the European part of the Soviet Union in only eight minutes. That was why the Soviet Union sought quickly to restore the balance, and consequently, Soviet submarines equipped with nuclear missiles were moved closer to the United States' Atlantic and Pacific coasts, or rather to a distance from which they can reach targets on U.S. territory in six to eight minutes.

This is how the superpowers arms race is continuing with further military escalation; new moves can only be guessed. The United States, for example, may decide to install its missiles in other countries near the Soviet Union in the Asian region. For its part, the other side may respond by deploying missiles on territories of its allies also in Asia. Big powers are likely to continue tightening each other's nuclear encirclement, thus increasingly threatening both their own and the world's peace and security.

SCINTEIA URGES POLITICAL WILL AT UN ARMS TALKS

AU261907 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/05/1984 -- A commentary in the May 26 issue of SCINTEIA on the current debates of the UN Disarmament Commission reads among other things:

To approach, during the proceedings of the commission, questions such as the necessity of preventing a nuclear war and reducing military expenditure, at a moment when the threat of a devastating conflagration is greater than ever, as a result of the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and of the application of the announced Soviet countermeasures, when military budgets are about to amount this year to a fantastic total of 970 billion dollars, acquires, in the opinion of the observers, the significance of an important political event, which asks for all states' responsibility, and for the responsibility of the great nuclear powers in the first place.

In accordance with the unanimous opinion of the participants, the main question under debate is the prevention of a nuclear war, the Bucharest newspaper points out, showing that in their addresses numerous participants highlighted that the nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the major nuclear powers can destroy the world several times. That is why, as Socialist Romania and its president have permanently shown, and just as Romania underscored during the commission's debates, nothing can justify the emplacement of the new missiles in Europe.

It is obvious that nuclear weapons do not choose and neither will they discriminate as to social systems, that their use will entail the annihilation of mankind, of the very conditions of life. That is why, the situation created on the continent asks for an urgent stop, as has been pointed out in Romania's address, in the location of the U.S. missiles in Europe, and in the application of the Soviet Union's announced countermeasures, to the resumption of the Geneva negotiations between the two countries, with a view to reaching an appropriate agreement conducive to the withdrawal of all intermediate-range missiles and, eventually, of the other nuclear missiles and weapons, to freeing Europe and the entire world from the nuclear nightmare.

Referring to the opinion shared by several participants according to which during its current session the commission on disarmament should further the process of identifying and elaborating the principles guiding the states in freezing and reducing their military budgets with a view to including them in a comprehensive UN document, SCINTEIA mentions that a series of tangible proposals were submitted to the commission by Romania and Sweden already at the previous sessions. According to Romania's proposals, efforts should be made to conclude international accords on the freezing and reduction of military budgets the application of which should result in an effective reduction of all states' troops and armaments. Until such agreements are reached, restraint should be shown in setting military spending, military expenditure should be freezed and cut down on equitable bases so that all states' security should be the first to start freezing and cutting down military spending. [sentence as received] The natural and human resources thus saved should be put in the service of the respective countries' socioeconomic development and used also to assist the developing countries. Romania also stipulates the consecration of the UN role in orienting and stimulating the negotiations on freezing and reducing all states' military expenditure just as the need for firm political pledges by all states to initiate constructive negotiations and cooperation to solve the problems that may crop up.

Noting that the debates of the previous session highlighted the persistence of different views among some participating states on the principles that should guide states' actions in this domain, especially on those related to accurate knowledge and comparability of military spending and the possibility to verify the fulfilment of the obligations assumed, SCINTEIA writes: Despite these difficulties the special working group set up to this end started elaborating these principles and submitted a document including the proposals advanced, by Romania as well as by other states. That is why during the debates of the commission the need became apparent that efforts should be continued at the current session and that all states should prove political will so that an accord be reached.

In the spirit of the consistent, high-principled stance substantiated and promoted by President Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania is resolved to work with the same consistency to dynamize the proceedings of the commission, to enhance its contribution to halting the arms race and initiating a real and effective disarmament process in keeping with the all peoples' interests in peace and security, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion.

TRADE AGREEMENT REACHED WITH FRENCH DELEGATION

AU251835 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] A trade protocol for 1984 was signed today in Tirana between the Governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of France. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Pajtim Ajazi, deputy minister of foreign trade; and on the French side by Francois Cezain, director for Europe at the Ministry of External Relations.

The ceremony was attended by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade; Andon Bexholli, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and members of both delegations. Marcel Martin, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of France to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Our country will export minerals, agricultural products, energy raw materials, and so forth, and will import raw materials, machinery, telecommunications equipment, chemicals, and so forth.

During its stay in our country, the French Government trade delegation was received by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, who had a friendly talk with members of the delegation. The meeting was also attended by Marcel Martin. The delegation also visited economic and cultural institutions in Tirana and Kruje Districts.

ARRESTS, POLICE TERROR IN KOSOVO INTENSIFYING

AU271808 Tirana ATA in English 1725 GMT 27 May 84

["The Jails of Yugoslavia Are Continously Packed With Albanians -- 6 Other Albanians Are Sentenced With Long-Term Imprisonment" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 27 (ATA) -- As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, the trial of 6 Albanians from Kosovo, Zijah Semsiju, 24, Fetah Semsiju, 26, Sabanu Semsiju, 37, Hasan Semsiju, 60, (three brothers and their father), Sami Kurtesi, 24, and Taip Zeka, 40, concluded recently. They were brought to court because they have opposed the violation on the part of the great-Serbs of the national and democratic rights of the Albanian population in Kosovo, because they have supported the legitimate demands in the context of the Constitution, including the demand of granting Kosovo the status of the republic in the framework of the Yugoslav Federation, because they have taken part in the demonstrations of protest organised by the Kosovo emigrants in the West European countries after the events of 1981. The court passed heavy sentences up to 13 years of imprisonment.

The procedure in the first session of the trial against Sabanu Semsiju and Taip Zeka was postponed according to TANJUG because of "their psychic upset". They could not be brought to court because of their defacement or physical maiming from tortures made in order to ensure "admissions" and to fabricate "proofs" against them. The trial continued for over one month.

The wave of arrests and police terror exercised against the Albanians in Kosovo has been intensified. According to some incomplete data reported from the Yugoslav press, during the first four months of this year, over 50 Albanians have been sentenced with imprisonment terms up to 5 years.

They are mainly youngsters, workers, unemployed people, teachers, students and pupils. A pedagogue in Mitrovica was sentenced with 2 and a half years imprisonment because he had at home the book "Mergata E Qyqeve", by the writer Nasho Jorgaqi, published in 1978, which describes the activity of the agencies of U.S. imperialism against Albania, and other such publications. A 19-year-old pupil in Ferizaj [Urosevac] was jailed because be was seen leafing through the literary newspaper DRITA. Many youngsters have been thrown into jails under the pretext of having taken part in 1981 demonstrations.

Heavy sentences have been passed also against small children and pupils. Two children of elementary school in Prizren were sentenced with 3 years and 2 years and 8 months of imprisonment, allegedly because they have written slogans. Under the same accusations two other children have been sentenced in Prizren with 1 year imprisonment.

CRISIS IN SOVIET AGRICULTURE WORSENING

AU291153 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 29 (ATA) -- The crisis which has gripped the Soviet economy for years has gravely hit the agriculture, too. The various "reforms" undertaken time and again, as integral part of the capitalist course of the management and administration of the economy, have worsened the situation instead of improving it.

For years the Soviet Union produces insufficient quantities of bread grains. In 1981 and 1982 for example, 60 million tons of grain less than planned were produced. The yields taken from various agricultural crops are the same as those received 10-15 years before. Consequently, the Soviet Union is today the biggest importer of grains in the world. It is envisaged that during July 1983 - June 1984 period, the Soviet imports will surpass that figure of 31 millions of tons.

In an "effort" to facilitate even in the slightest this grave crisis, the Soviet revisionists are deepening the process of decentralisation of the agriculture, developing the private economy at fast rates not only in the countryside but also in the town. Actually the private economy provides 26.5 percent of the overall agricultural production, and its share tends to increase.

NATIONWIDE SPORTS EVENT TO INCLUDE 1,900 TEAMS

AU271735 Tirana ATA in English 1715 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Tirana, May 27 (ATA) -- The sport movement in Albania is a main factor for the all-round physical training of the working masses, of the younger generation in particular. The physical culture and sports keep extending from year to year.

At the present days, such big physical-culture and sport activities as the 5th National Games, are conducted. It will be organised in the context of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution. 750,000 people will take part in it, that is averagely one out of less than 4 inhabitants takes part in it. According to the international sport organisations, and according to the number of population, Albania is ranked among the states with a widely developed physical training and sport. Over 1,900 teams of different kinds of sport of the sport clubs of Tirana and in the districts are numbered throughout the country at a time when in 1975, there were only 530 teams with 6,300 sportsmen.

BCP MESSAGE AFFIRMS UNITY WITH SEW CONGRESS

AU281607 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 84 p 4

[Text] West Berlin, 26 May (BTA correspondent) -- The debates on the accountability report read by Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SEW, continued today at the party's seventh congress.

In the afternoon a rally took place at the Cultural Club of the SEW in the proletarian district of Neukoelln, at which the West Berlin working people met the foreign delegation leaders who presented their fraternal parties' greeting messages to the congress.

Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary, delivered a greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the Seventh SEW Congress, as leader of the Bulgarian delegation.

On behalf and at the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, Emil Khristov conveyed the most sincere, militant greetings and wishes for successful and fruitful work to the delegates and guests at the Seventh SEW Congress and through them to all West Berlin communists.

The Bulgarian Communists are acquainted with and are irrevocably in solidarity with the indefatigable efforts of your party in defending the democratic rights and interests of working people in the struggle against unemployment and social injustice, for the unification of the progressive public in West Berlin on the broadest basis of defending peace.

With great interest and attention we listened to the report read by Comrade Horst Schmitt to the congress and became acquainted with the project of adopting a declaration under the slogan: "For a city of peace and labor -- for a safe future" which contains a thorough analysis based on Marxism-Leninism and on class positions of the situation in West Berlin and the present-day international atmosphere.

The exceptionally alarming international situation in which your congress is being held is due to the policy of confrontation and to the unprecedented arms race pursued by contemporary imperialism and particularly by its most aggressive and adventurous circles in the United States.

However, even in this complicated and extremely dangerous situation, we, the communists, are looking to the future with optimism. The realistic foundations of this optimism consist in the defensive, material, and moral potential of socialism as it really exists; headed by the great country of Lenin -- the powerful mainstay and guarantor of peace.

We are deeply convinced that the only possible basis for peace, security, and cooperation among states with different social systems today is an honest dialogue based on equal rights and equal security. As a socialist country the People's Republic of Bulgaria is conducting a principle-minded and peace-loving foreign policy in the Balkans, in Europe, and in the world, actively contributing to the implementation of a vast and constructive program of peaceful initiatives adopted in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Our country devotes particular efforts and care to the establishment of good-neighborly relations and of cooperation so that the Balkans may be transformed into a nuclear-free zone.

Comrade Emil Khristov dwelt on the achievements of the Bulgarian people in the socialist construction of our motherland, under the leadership of the BCP.

Under the close leadership of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, the BCP worked out and is implementing a comprehensive program aimed at the perfection of the material-technical base of socioeconomic relations, and of our political system as a whole, relations adequate to the present stage of building mature socialism in our country.

Loyal to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the BCP will continue also in the future to unrelentingly work for the further consolidation of the international communist and workers movement, for expanding and intensifying cooperation with all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces.

Khristov Returns From Congress

AU291808 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The visit of the BCP delegation, headed by Comrade Emil Khristov, to West Berlin, where it attended the Seventh Congress of the SEW has ended.

During a meeting with Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SEW, Emil Khristov discussed the further intensification of relations between the two fraternal parties as well as topical issues of the international situation.

The delegation has returned to Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES BRAZILIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU251821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] On 25 May Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, received the Brazilian parliamentary delegation led by Lomanto Junior, deputy president of the Senate. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction with the delegation's visit to Bulgaria. He pointed out the significance of the relations between the parliaments and their role in further strengthening cooperation between the two countries. Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, took part in the meeting.

Group Visits Ruse Okrug

AU282025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The Brazilian parliamentary delegation headed by Lomanto Junior, deputy president of the Senate, visited Ruse Okrug. The delegation was accompanied by Atanas Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the National Assembly. The delegation met the okrug leadership and National Assembly deputies from the okrug. The delegation visited the Institute on Agricultural Machine Building, as well as the united plants for [words indistinct] Later the delegation departed from our country.

ZAREV MEETS WITH CUBAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU241211 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 84 p 8

[Text] Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received the Cuban delegation visiting our country, headed by Barbara Castillo, head of the Administration and Services Department of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Stefan Vuchkov, head of the BCP Central Committee Finance-Economic Department.

Eustaquio Remedios de los Cuetos, Cuba's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting.

SEA DELINEATION TALKS WITH TURKEY BEGIN IN SOFIA

TA290618 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 2000 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The Turkish-Bulgarian talks on the delineation of territorial waters and the continental shelf have begun in Sofia. The Turkish delegation to the talks is headed by Foreign Ministry Multilateral Relations Deputy Director General Riza Turmen. Turkish and Bulgarian high-level officials had previously reached an agreement in principle concerning the delineation of territorial waters and the continental shelf.

ZHIVKOV PRAISES AAPSO'S WORK IN GREETINGS MESSAGE

AU281845 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 84 p 1

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, to delegates of Sixth AAPSO Congress meeting in Algiers]

Esteemed delegates, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of all Bulgarian people, and on my own behalf, I convey to you, and through you, to the millions of supporters of AAPSO, the most sincere greetings on the occasion of your sixth congress.

AAPSO, from its very early existence, has been standing in the vanguard of the just struggle waged by peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, for national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Your organization's sixth congress is taking place under the conditions of an exceptional aggravation of the international atmosphere, due to the fact that the most reactionary, imperialist circles in the United States and in other Western countries are striving for military superiority, are escalating the arms race, and are exacerbating international tension to an extreme, threatening mankind with nuclear disaster. This is why today there is no more important task than the struggle to prevent this nuclear disaster.

The Bulgarian people, together with all progressive and democratic forces, are fully supporting the broad and constructive program, as well as the initiatives of the Soviet Union aimed at stopping the arms race, at achieving disarmament and peace, as well as understanding and cooperation among peoples.

Our people, who have suffered under oppression themselves, who have gone through a fascist dictatorship, are loyal to their revolutionary and internationalist principles and traditions. As in the past they will continue in the future to be in solidarity with the just cause of the national liberation movements' struggles for freedom and independence, in solidarity with the peoples' struggles against imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid, for peace, democracy, and social progress.

In wishing your congress a fully successful work, I am expressing my conviction that his Sixth AAPSO Congress and its decisions will represent a new, essential contribution to the implementation of the lofty goals and ideals of AAPSO. Signed: Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV'S AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY MESSAGE TO OAU

AU281819 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 May 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the OAU:

On the occasion of 25 May -- the day of Africa's liberation -- I convey on behalf of the State Council and Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on behalf of the entire Bulgarian people, as well as on my own behalf, the most sincere congratulations to the heads of state and peoples of Africa.

During the past years the young African states implemented historical changes and provided their continent with a totally new sociopolitical image. We are sincerely rejoicing and greeting the achievements of the friendly African peoples in overcoming the heavy colonial inheritance of social, economic, and cultural backwardness.

The aspiration of the African countries to achieve independent development is violently opposed by the actions of imperialism, which is trying to restore its lost positions on the continent. The most aggressive NATO circles, headed by the United States, are doing everything within their power in order to transform Africa into a scene of confrontation and to involve the African states in their military preparations. Imperialism and reaction are sparing almost no efforts to undermine the unity of the African peoples; they are fanning hotbeds of conflicts and tension in various parts of the continent.

Particularly serious is the threat against peace and stability in the south of Africa, represented by the military and economic pressure and the political machinations which the racist regime in Pretoria is engaged in under the protection of the United States -- actions which are aimed against the sovereign African neighboring countries. The People's Republic of Bulgaria expresses its wholehearted solidarity with the just struggles of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress for national liberation, against colonialism, racial discrimination, and apartheid.

We are supporting the efforts of the African peoples for the consolidation of peace and security on the continent, for good-neighborliness, understanding, and useful cooperation under the strict observance of the principles of the OAU and the United Nations. We believe that the OAU, which was founded as a protector of the African countries' interests, will intensify its role in the struggle for the cohesion and unity of action of the African peoples and states on an anti-imperialist and anticolonialist basis.

We are staunchly supporting the efforts of African countries in reorganizing international economic relations on a democratic and just basis, in defense of their sovereign right to use their natural resources to their own benefit

Today, under the conditions of the extremely exacerbated situation due to imperialism, there is no more important task than that of preserving peace. For the sake of this noble goal it is necessary to achieve the broadest unity of action of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces. In the struggle for peace, security, and disarmament the foreign political activities of the African states are assigned on important role on the international scene, and they have made a considerable contribution to this, particularly in regard to their participation in the Nonaligned Movement and within the framework of the UN Organization.

I wish with all my heart the states and peoples of Africa new successes in their social progress, in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, as well as against racism and apartheid, for a peaceful and happy life.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES HENG SAMRIN ON BIRTHDAY

AU281825 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 May 84 pp 1, 6

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has sent a telegram to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the State Council of the PRK:

Dearest Comrade Heng Samrin, I am glad on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, on behalf of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my own behalf to congratulate you on the occasion of your 50th birthday.

The Bulgarian Communists and the working people in our country are well acquainted with your indefatigable efforts as an outstanding leader of the Kampuchean people in their struggle for national independence and social progress, as a champion of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist community countries in the purpose of transforming Southeast Asia into an area of peace, stability, and good-neighborly relations.

With great satisfaction I would like to point out your contribution to the establishment and consolidation of fraternal relations between our two countries, parties, and peoples, which is expressed in the important document of the Friendship and Cooperation Treaty Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PRK.

On the occasion of your birthday, Comrade Heng Samrin, I wish you vigorous health, a long life, and even greater new successes in your highly responsible work devoted to the well-being of the Kampuchean people, to the cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

MIKHAYLOV RECEIVES JOURNALISTS ORGANIZATION HEAD

AU241209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 May 84 p 8

[Text] Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received Jiri Kupka, secretary general of the International Journalists Organization, who is visiting our country.

The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, provided an opportunity for the guest to become familiar with BCP work in implementing the decisions of the national party conference for a decisive improvement of production quality and in connection with the tasks facing the mass media in this sector.

The meeting was attended by Veselin Yosifov, chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, and Lalyu Dimitrov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Ideological Policy Department.

STROUGAL VISITS ENGINEERING PLAN IN RADOMIR

LD292051 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent, Ladislav Sakal, reports on the second day of the friendly working visit of Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal to Bulgaria:

[Sakal] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov and other officials, visited today a heavy engineering enterprise in Radomir. On the way Premier Strougal stopped in Pernik, a mining town of 100,000 inhabitants, where he laid a wreath at the monument to Georgi Dimitrov and viewed the Memorial of Revolutionary Traditions.

In the heavy engineering enterprise in Radomir, Comrade Lubomir Strougal and his entourage were briefed on the history, presence, and prospects of engineering production, above all heavy machine tools, overhead traveling cranes, mining machinery, excavators, and other heavy engineering products which are to be later exported abroad as well. In inspecting the individual production areas of the enterprise, which is equipped with the most up-to-date machinery produced both locally and abroad, especially in the USSR and Czechoslovakia, Comrade Lubomir Strougal enquired especially about the application of Czechoslovak products such as presses from Skoda, Plzen, and SKD 50 CKD Blansko boring and turning mills.

Comrade Strougal wrote into the visitors books of the heavy engineering enterprise in Radomir, among other things, that he congratulated the Bulgarian comrades on the achievements scored in the construction of this up-to-date enterprise. He also expressed the conviction that mutual cooperation would continue in equipment and production which would be useful not only for Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia but for the whole socialist community.

After this visit in the afternoon, Comrade Lubomir Strougal and his entourage saw the well-known tourist complex in Borovets.

CSSR OFFICIAL, LUKANOV VISIT NUCLEAR PLANT

AU271958 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy premier of the CSSR, and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, visited the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Station today. They were accompanied by Jaroslav Hejna and Petur Danailov, the two countries' ambassadors, and by Svetozar Petrushkov, first secretary of the Vratsa Okrug BCP Committee. The guests were briefed on construction of the fifth and sixth power workshops and inspected the building sites. They discussed problems connected with cooperation between Bulgaria and the CSSR in the nuclear power sectors.

LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW BUSINESS MEETING

AU281823 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 May 84 p 6

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow yesterday.

In the Soviet capital he attended a business meeting with the cochairmen of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Bulgarian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. Andrey Lukanov and Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the intergovernmental committee, signed a memorandum on the results of their talks.

Comrade Andrey Lukanov was welcomed at Sofia airport by Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade, by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials. USSR Ambassador Leonid Grekov was also among those present at the airport.

OGNYAN DOYNOV RETURNS FROM BERLIN TRIP

AU281821 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 May 84 p 6

[Text] Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of machine building industry, has returned from Berlin. He paid a short business visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

At Sofia airport Comrade Ognyan Doynov was welcomed by Yordan Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member. Egon Rommel, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria, was also present at the airport.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS 29 MAY

AU291235 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1200 GMT on 29 May carries a 6-minute live relay from the National Assembly Hall in Sofia on the opening of the 13th session of the Eighth National Assembly. Correspondent Boyan Bonev announces the beginning of the session, stating that the National Assembly deputies will discuss a number of draft bills connected with "the further perfection of legislation," with the "further consolidation of socialist democracy," and the growing satisfaction of people's needs.

Following this, Stanko Todorov declares the session open. Todor Zhivkov, Petur Tanchev, and Grisha Filipov are reported to be in attendance.

Stanko Todorov reads the list of the National Assembly deputies who have died since the last session and proposes a minute of silence in honor of their memory.

Todorov then submits the session agenda which reads as follows:

"1 -- Report of the Committee on Control of Elections for the partial elections of National Assembly deputies;

"2 -- Draft bill on adopting decrees issued by the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the period 4 Jan-3 May 1984;

"3 -- Draft bill on amnesty;

"4 -- Draft bill on social security;

"5 -- Draft bill on amendment and addendum to the Labor Code, to the Pension Law, and to the Law on Total Income Taxes;

"6 -- Draft bill on the Law of Waters;

"7 -- Draft bill on amendment and addendum to the Law on Agricultural Property;

"8 -- Draft bill on amendment and addendum to the Law on Conurbation Systems;

"9 -- Draft bill on addendum to the Penal Code;

"10 -- Accountability report on the chief prosecutor on the activities of his office;

"11 -- Accountability report of the Supreme Court on its activities;

"12 -- Proposal on amendments in the composition of certain National Assembly Permanent Committees."

This agenda is unanimously adopted, after which the live relay ends.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON TSOLOV PUBLIC APPEARANCE

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 May carries a report on page 2 that "on 23 May in Silistra, Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov" -- not Tano Tsolov, as reported by Sofia Domestic Service on 23 May and published in the 24 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT page C 6 -- "opened the newly built Komsomolets Complex with modern facilities for public services. He emphasized that this new social achievement of the people of Dobrudzha is proof of the vitality of the BCP April policy and its December program." NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 24 May p 2 carries a similar item indicating Stoyan Mikhaylov as visitor and speaker on this occasion.

BOZHINOV ATTENDS KYUSTENDIL PLANT MEETING

AU261539 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] A meeting was held of workers, investors, and building experts, as well as representatives from ministries and departments engaged in the construction of the Osokovo ore-enrichment combine in Kyustendil Okrug to discuss the opportunities for speeding up construction work. The meeting took place on the building site of the future plant.

Comrade Todor Bozhinov attended the meeting, accompanied by Georgi Grigorov, first secretary of the Kyustendil Okrug BCP Committee, and other leading officials from the Okrug. The meeting discussed specific measures for speeding up the construction work and for solving the tasks connected with the established schedule in order to guarantee the commissioning of the first construction stage in honor of the 13th BCP Congress.

YORDANOV GETS DIMITROV ORDER ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

AU282029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree on awarding Comrade Georgi Yordanov the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his active participation in the construction of socialism and on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

A greetings message from the BCP Central Committee addressed to Comrade Georgi Yordanov points out the following: He passed through the ranks of the Dimitrov Komsomol and ascended to the BCP, where he was trained and educated. Comrade Yordanov became one of the leading party and state functionaries, a fighter for the implementation of the general April party line in the construction of a developed socialist society, and an outstanding champion of the indestructible Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. The greetings message expresses wishes for even greater successes in Comrade Yordanov's highly responsible work devoted to the further prosperity of our motherland.

LEADERS ATTEND CELEBRATIONS, CONFERENCES

AU271321 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 20 to 26 May (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses), and Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 24 May note the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders:

Georgi Atanasov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, attended a celebration marking the 40th anniversary of a children's Septemvriyche organization held in Sofia (1730 GMT 22 May).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a conference of Silestra Okrug economic organs in Silistra (1730 GMT 22 May). Stoyan Mikhaylov also attended memorial celebrations connected with the murder of partisans in 1944 in the villages of Vrachesh and Skravena, Sofia Okrug (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 May 84 p 8). Mikhaylov is also reported to have attended the funeral of Bulgarian singer Mimi Balkanska in Sofia (1730 GMT 25 May).

Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, met military press journalists and cultural figures in Sofia (1730 GMT 23 May). Dzhurov is also reported to have attended a celebration in Teteven marking the 75th anniversary of a local technical school (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 May 84 p 8). Dobri Dzhurov also attended memorial celebrations devoted to the 40th anniversary of dead partisans in the villages of Litakovo, Vrachesh, and Skravena, all in Sofia Okrug (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 May p 8).

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a dinner in Sofia organized by the Committee of Bulgarian Women (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 24 May p 8).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, visited Pazardzhik Okrug where he inspected important building projects in the mining industry and energy sectors. He also attended a joint meeting with the bureau of the BCP okrug committee and the local people's council executive committee at which the accelerated further commissioning of plants in the raw material and energy sectors was discussed (1730 GMT 26 May).

UK EXPULSION OF DIPLOMATS PART OF REAGAN CRUSADE

AU291149 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 May 84 p 7

[Miroslav Kubin commentary in "Note" column: "Unconscionable Act by London"]

[Text] The British Government has obviously taken U.S. President Reagan's appeal for a "crusade" against the socialist states particularly to heart. Some of its recent tours de force testify that it does not want to remain in the rear guard of this campaign. The tour de force which it demonstrated a few days ago in its "crusading" zeal merely testifies to its not being choosy in selecting its means. It ordered two diplomatic workers of our representative office in London to leave Britain. Surprisingly, it issued the information about their expulsion only 3 weeks later. In view of the fact that the British Government already has ample experience in expelling foreign diplomats from preceding years, particularly the years during the cold war period, this seems a much-too-long time for thinking up an excuse -- especially since the "reason" formulated was the old hackneyed phrase about the diplomats in question having "engaged in activities incompatible with their position." According to REUTER, the representative of the British Foreign Office laconically stated in this connection: "We have removed the danger threatening our security in a way which we considered best." However, he was incapable of saying what "danger" that was. The true danger threatening British lies in the Tomahawk-type guided missiles with a flat trajectory -- but so far nobody has removed them from the Greenham Common base.

The appropriate Czechoslovak authorities have emphatically protested against the gross provocative course taken by the British Government against the diplomats. Quite obviously, the boorish act of the British Government is in line with the heckling campaign which the representatives of certain NATO countries are striving to escalate under the American President's baton in order to exacerbate international tension. They used this to deceive the West European public, which condemns the true danger -- the deployment of new American nuclear missiles in Britain and in certain other NATO states.

The establishment of an atmosphere of distrust and tension certainly does not testify to the sincerity of the words about willingness to conduct a dialogue, uttered at times even by British Prime Minister M. Thatcher. Neither does it testify to the endeavor to "take pains to improve relations between the East and the West through a constructive and realistic dialogue," as Mrs Thatcher verbally declared some time ago. On the contrary, the contradiction between these words and the actual deeds is testified to, for instance, by the recent banning of representatives of the trade union centers of socialist countries from entering Britain, where they were to have taken part in the Glasgow session of the International All-Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament. The present provocative act against the diplomats is obviously the proverbial "small contribution" which the British Government wants to make to Reagan's crusade. However, it is definately no contribution to the improvement of relations and to a "constructive dialogue."

CPCZ'S BERANEK PARTICIPATES IN SEW CONGRESS

AU291057 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 84 p 6

[Vladimir Vacha dispatch: "For the Unity of Progressive Forces"]

[Text] West Berlin, 27 May -- This Sunday the Seventh Congress of the SEW was concluded in the West Berlin workers district of Westend.

Comrade Horst Schmitt was reelected party chairman in the Sunday elections. The congress approved the draft of the party declaration that was submitted to it; its central motto is to transform West Berlin into a city of peace and labor. The document that was adopted in conclusion of the congress clearly formulates the tasks of West Berlin communists in the coming period.

The creative discussion has confirmed the resolve of all SEW members to participate with a yet greater determination in the fight for peace and work, because the army of the unemployed has already reached the figure of 85,000. The thought "job opportunities instead of missiles" frequently appeared in discussion statements. The delegates also expressed appreciation for the peace policy pursued by the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. The SEW regards the fight against the American first-strike missiles and against the policy of confrontation as decisive. Adherence to the Quadripartite Agreement on West Berlin represents the prerequisite for peaceful development in the area.

Karel Beranek, CPCZ Central Committee member, secretary of the CPCZ's Prague City Committee, and head of our party's delegation to the congress, spoke in the discussion on Sunday. He conveyed to the communists and working people of West Berlin the comradely greetings of Czechoslovak Communists, of the Central Committee, and of Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, personally. He also expressed appreciation for the SEW's consistent struggle for the broad action unity of all progressive forces of West Berlin against the influence of the monopolies, against class and social oppression, and against the always alive danger of neofascism. He stressed the need of cohesion among communist and workers parties in the consistent fight for peace. In this connection he called to mind a number of initiatives launched by the countries of the socialist community; however, their proposals have remained unanswered by the NATO states.

The rich discussion was also devoted to the experience acquired in the ideological struggle for protecting the working people's rights and their living environments.

The broad problems are summarized in the adopted resolution and in the final documents which confirm that the SEW is a firm component of the international communist movement. The West Berlin communists unreservedly support the just fight of the working people from the metal industry and of the printers. The appeal to the 35 participants in the Stockholm conference to make use of all possibilities so as to reach a concrete peace agreement was received with long-lasting applause. A similar agreement was evoked by the proclamation calling for solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and with the just fight of the peoples of Latin America against the American aggression directed by the Reagan government.

CRUDE OIL PURCHASE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAN

LD291748 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Czechoslovakia is to purchase 900,000 metric tons of crude oil from Iran this year. An agreement about this was signed by the specialist ministers of the two countries in Tehran. Opportunities for cooperation in the fields of geological surveys, the processing of petroleum and in mining were also discussed during the Czechoslovak-Iranian talks.

HUNGARIAN TU COUNCIL VISITS, BEGINS TALKS

LD281556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Talks have opened in Prague today between a delegation of the Central Trade Union Council headec by Karel Hoffman, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and a delegation of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions headed by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the National Trade Union Council, which is in Czechoslovakia on an official, friendly visit. Both sides voiced their conviction that the visit will contribute to the further intensification of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian working people. In connection with the worsening international situation, they spoke in favor of strengthening further their unity in their peaceful endeavors in the struggle to halt the arms race and avert the threat of a nuclear war.

Gaspar Vists Reactor Workshop

LD292056 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] A delegation of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, led by Sandor Gaspar, its chairman, Politburo member of the MSZMP Central Committee, visited Plzen today. The delegation was accompanied by Karel Hoffmann, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The guests visited the Skoda Plzen enterprise where they viewed the workship with the largest press, the strength of which is used by the workers of the enterprise in the production of components for the pressure vessels for the VVER 1000 reactors. One of them will also be supplied to Hungary. In the reactor hall the trade unionists were interested in technology of production of VVER 440 reactors, the technical parameters of which our southern neighbor tried out in the first unit in operation in the Paks nuclear power station.

USSR INTERIOR MINISTER FEDORCHUK ENDS VISIT

AU291543 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 May 84 p 2

[RUDE PRAVO/CTK report in the "International Contacts" column]

[Text] Army General Vitaliy Fedorchuk, USSR minister of interior, who was in Czechoslovakia on a friendly working visit, departed this Friday [25 May] for home. He had been discussing the deepening of cooperation between the friendly security components of the two countries with CSSR Minister of Interior Vratislav Vajnar.

CPCZ'S HAVLIN RECEIVES SOVIET FILMMAKERS

LD281555 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today Lev Kulidzhanov, natonal artist and first secretary of the USSR Union of Cinema Workers, and Yuriy Ozerov, national artist of the USSR and film director. They talked about the activity of the Czechoslovak film industry, exchanged information about topical issues facing contemporary cinema and stressed cinema's important role in the struggle for peace and socialism. Josef Havlin highly praised the existing results of cooperation between Czechoslovak and Soviet filmmakers.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER URBAN VISITS PRC

For reportage on Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban's visit to the PRC, including his meeting with Chinese Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Chen Muhua, see the Eastern Europe section of the 30 May China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CONFERENCE ON WORLD WAR II ENDS IN PRAGUE

AU261822 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 May 84 p 2

[Text] Prague, 23 May (CTK) -- A statewide scientific conference on the 40th anniversary of the culmination of the national liberation fight of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, organized by the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and the CPCZ Central Committee's Political College, ended in Prague on Wednesday [23 May]. Vasil Bejda, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, was present.

Prominent scientists, historians, party school teachers, and lecturers heard reports on the historical significance of the event and on its legacy for the present.

Milan Matous, deputy director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, spoke about the ideological struggle concerning the truthful evaluation of the results of World War II; Jan Liptak from the Institute of Military History dealt with the role and place of Czechoslovak military units in the USSR in the national liberation fight of our people; and Marta Vartikova from the CPSL Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism discussed the importance of the Kosice Government Program for the development of the revolutionary process in Czechoslovakia. Other reports dealt, for example, with the bourgeois and communist concepts of the national liberation of Czechs and Slovaks during World War II, with the role of the CPCZ leadership in exile in the Czechs' and Slovaks' antifascist fight in the years 1938-45, and with the role of the partisan movement in the national liberation struggle of our people.

In his closing speech, Academician Zdenek Snitil, director of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, stressed the importance of a truthful scientific evaluation of the outbreak, course, and results of World War II. He emphasized that these issues are the subject of ideological struggle and pointed to the attempts of reactionary imperialist forces to cast doubt on the USSR's liberating role in the fight against fascism and on its merits in strengthening world peace in the postwar period.

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON ECONOMIC ACCOUNTABILITY

AU271423 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 5/1984 (Signed to Press 5 Apr 84) pp 55-66

[Article by Milous Cermak, assistant professor and candidate of sciences, CPCZ Central Committee's Political College, Prague; "For a Correct Comprehension and Consistent Implementation of Khozraschet" -- article written in Czech]

[Excerpts] The 16th CPCZ Congress determined the program of the further comprehensive development of the socialist society -- building advanced socialism. Closely connected with this is the objective necessity of perfecting the economic mechanism, and within its framework, fully introducing khozraschet [economic accountability].

Building an advanced socialist society is connected with the transition from extensive to intensive economic development.

The intensification of the economy is not just some sort of a one-time action but constitutes a qualitatively new and composite foundation of the existing stage of the development of socialism. Advanced socialism requires absolutely new approaches to the resolution of economic questions.

One of the most important features of intensification is the profound restructuring of the economic mechanism. Socialism has, in essence, succeeded in solving the model of the system of management for the stage of building the foundations of socialism, when there exist great extensive resources, particularly in manpower, and when the quantitative development of the economy is the determining factor. Planned management under conditions of an effective and intensive development of the economy still involves searching for an optimal economic mechanism. The European socialist countries are trying -- while maintaining the general principles of socialism -- to take into account in the system of planned management also the specific conditions of their countries. Therefore certain dissimilarities also exist in the individual countries' approach to perfecting the economic mechanism. For this reason it is of particular importance for every country to monitor the experience of the other countries and thus avoid unnecessary errors.

An economic mechanism is a concrete manifestation of the essence of the socioeconomic mechanism as a form of movement [pohyb] of the existing production relations. The essence of the socialist economic mechanism consists of planning activity, khozraschet, and the organizational structure of production. This essence is being asserted through people's subjective activity. Utilizing the advantages of the socioeconomic mechanism therefore means to actively create conditions that would help to fully satisfy society-wide interests.

Currently we are going over to the so-called full khozraschet, whose main task is to actively utilize money-market relations and the law of value to increase the effectiveness and quality of production. This is being realized through assessing economic results with qualitative criteria, with perfecting the system of economic incentives of enterprises and individual employees, with an active utilization of supplier-consumer relations, and with enhancing the role of enterprises' own and credit resources. The Set of Measures brings substantial changes to all these aspects and introduces a khozraschet system that is based on the khozraschet of economic production units, of enterprises, and on intraenterprise khozraschet.

Discussions concentrating on perfecting the economic mechanism of the current stage of socialism often elicit questions of a markedly theoretical nature, concerning its very economic essence as well as the essence of its main components. Such a question, in which there exist particularly conflicting views, is the economic essence of khozraschet. Today the majority of economists recognize khozraschet not only as a method of planned management of the national economy but also as an objective economic category that is part of socialist production relations. However, problems arise when it comes to clarifying the essence of this category, the conditions of its origin, and the internal connections of khozraschet with the economic laws of socialism. One has to note that to this very day we have not succeeded in fully clarifying the category of khozraschet.

Difficulties are being caused by the not standardized terminology when it comes to defining the term khozraschet and also by the fact that the same term is being used to depict an economic category as well as a method of management, that is, the objective essence and the subjective expression of khozraschet. Thus it often happens that these two fundamental but quite different aspects of khozraschet are being lumped together.

REVISIONIST CONCEPT OF SPECIFIC PATHS REJECTED

AU291307 Prague NOVA MYSL in Czech and Slovak No 5/1984 (Signed to Press 5 Apr 84) pp 128-138

[Article by Assistance Prof Dr Jaroslav Mlynsky, candidate of sciences, member of the institute of Czechoslovak and World History, Prague, and Dr Ondrej Felcman, candidate of sciences, member of the same institute: "The Ninth CPCZ Congress and Socialist Transformations in Czechoslovakia" -- article is written in Czech]

[Excerpt] Czechoslovakia was not the only country embarking on the path of socialist development [in the late forties]. At approximately the same time, also a number of other people's democratic countries resolved the question of power by the victory of the workers class and were facing the task of building a socialist society. However, a foundation for generalizing the points of departure on the basis of the experiences of the USSR did not exist in the international workers movement at that time because this process was abjectly impaired by differences in the degree of economic development of the individual countries and in their political and cultural traditions. That is why the revolutionary parties were formulating their concepts of socialist transformations according to their concrete historical conditions, while at the same time striving to creatively apply the general principles of Marxism-Leninism and Soviet experiences. It was only at the Conference of Communist Parties in Moscow in November 1957 that the general laws of the path from capitalism to socialism, which were already based on the experiences of individual countries, were summed up in the well-known Declaration of Representatives of the Communist and Workers Parties of Socialist Countries. The difference in the inception and further development of socialism in the individual countries had objective foundations as the socialist society was being shaped within the framework of independent national states. This fact has not always been fully appreciated in past decades. It was no coincidence that at the 25th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev characterized the connection between the general and the specific as follows: "Communists proceed in their struggle from the general laws governing the development of the revolution and the building of socialism and communism. These laws, which are anchored in Marxist-Leninist theory and have been confirmed by practice, have in an expanded form been collectively formulated at international conferences of the fraternal parties. It was, and remains, characteristic of Marxism-Leninists that they profoundly understand these general laws, proceed from them, and sumultaneously creatively approach the specific conditions in each individual country and respect them."

It is precisely a comparison of the line of the Ninth CPCZ Congress and its implementation with the Moscow declaration and other experiences of fraternal parties that makes it possible to appreciate the creative contribution of our party's experiences, of its theory and practice of building socialism, to the world communist movement.

However, the Czechoslovak experience at the same time shows that deliberately placing in opposition to each other that which is specific and unique, and the generally valid Marxist-Leninist principles of building socialism and Soviet experiences on the basis of the revisionist concept of the so-called specific Czechoslovak path or a specific Czechoslovak model of socialism results in a threat to the very gist of socialist principles. It is also from the viewpoint of this so-called specificity that bourgeois and revisionist historiography level one of the main thrusts of their criticism of building socialism in our country, including their criticism of the Ninth CPCZ Congress. On the one hand, the congress line is being denounced as a totalitarian one, which under Soviet pressure put an end to the process of developing a different, "Czechoslovak" socialism that was allegedly being built by the CPCZ in the pre-February [1948] period. By adopting the Soviet concept of socialism, which was supposedly unsuitable for us, the congress line is said to have surrendered specific Czechoslovak features.

It thus became [according to bourgeois and revisionist historiography] the starting point for the mistakes and errors that came later. However, an analysis of the congress line shows that the CPCZ succeeded in creatively projecting into it the specific conditions of our country and that errors occurred precisely in those places where deviation occurred from the basic program of the congress and where its conclusions were violated.

On the other hand, revisionists claim that the determining feature of the general line [adopted at the Ninth CPCZ Congress] was the search for a Czechoslovak path to socialism; that is, a search for so-called specificity, namely, in confrontation with Soviet experiences and Soviet practice, that is, by negating them. This issue has been raised and construed in retrospect since the mid-sixties when the congress was attributed designs it never had. The CPCZ was primarily concerned with formulating the basic general principles of the socialist society and with their implementation on the basis of Soviet experiences, the only experiences known at that time, and taking into account the specific conditions of our development.

CZECH PREMIER KORCAK'S ADDRESS TO WOMEN'S UNION

AU241941 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 May 84 p 2

["From" a speech by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, delivered on the opening day of the Congress of the Czech Women's Union in Hradec Kralove on 19 May]

[Excerpt] Combining struggles for women's liberation with the struggle against imperialism and the danger of wars connected with it belongs to the important traditions of the progressive women's movement. In the present period, the struggle for peace -- for this most fundamental need and the most important right of man -- is the task of all tasks, the main prerequisite for resolving all other problems of the contemporary world. The communist party, the socialist state, and the millions of our country's citizens have never before faced so acutely the issue of interconnecting the tasks of the national economic plan with the development of the international situation and the defense of the fatherland. Therefore we put such emphasis on a consistent realization of the long-term economic strategy of great effectiveness and quality of all work, on an efficient utilization of all resources, and on a broader joining of our economy in the socialist economic integration. For this reason demands also grow on education in socialist patriotism and socialist and proletarian internationalism.

In harmony with the historical experience of the past 4 decades, we are resting all plans and perspectives as regards the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland on the friendship, alliance, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. The common reinforcement of the defense capability, of the coordination of the foreign political activity, and the close cooperation in all spheres helps to strengthen the cohesion of our community, and enhance our common strength and authority.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, we are striving to assuage international tension. We actively support the proposals aimed at eliminating chemical weapons, for negotiations on non-increasing and reducing military expenditure. We are convinced about the usefulness of adopting norms of relations between powers having nuclear weapons, we support the conclusion of a treaty on the nonuse of military strength and on maintaining peaceful relations. It is not our fault that these peace initiatives are being rejected under various pretexts.

Keeping in mind the historical lesson of Munich and the occupation, we assess with full seriousness the dangerous consequences of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, and draw from it the necessary conclusions for ensuring our country's security. We reject the policy from the position of strength, but we know well that with imperialist states one cannot negotiate from a position of weakness. We also will not let ourselves be "armed to exhaustion" ["uzbrojit"], or deceived by phrases about peace, as the strategists of imperialism wish. With a farsighted, principled, and flexible foreign policy we counteract all attempts to blackmail us economically, weaken us politically, and influence us ideologically.

Socialism, its essence, on principle rejects competing in destructiveness and stockpiling weapons. We are proponents of competition in the field of social and scientific-technical progress, in the field of creating material and cultural values, in perfecting the way of life and relations among people.

Therefore the urgent struggle for averting a general war conflict is today becoming the primary task, the joint platform of all progressive forces. The foreign policy of the socialist countries, their approach to the main problem of war and peace, expresses the interests of all states in the spirit of Lenin's words that "democracy manifests itself best in the fundamental question of war and peace."

Our entire endeavor, all our plans, aim at peace. But only an assent and plain wishes are not enough to assert the goals of peace policy. Not even the most correct ideas will be fulfilled without our effort. The party, trade union, and youth agencies and organizations, the national committees and the National Front must work so that everyone will comprehend the gravity of the times and live in such a way as to make disappear from our life the abuses that are weakening socialism and the strength of our Republic.

CHEMICAL FACTORY EXPLOSION KILLS 4, INJURES 50

AU281813 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1759 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] CSSR -- An explosion in a chemical factory in Pardubice East Bohemia today killed 4 persons and wounded approximately 50. Parts of the factory were destroyed during the explosion. Many windows in surrounding buildings were shattered. The cause of the accident is not yet known.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES FRG'S FEDERAL PRESIDENT

AU261813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 May 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, addressed the following congratulatory telegram to Dr Richard von Weizsaecker, federal president of the FRG:

Very esteemed Mr Federal President:

On your election as FRG federal president, I convey to you my best congratulations and greetings. I combine them with the hope that the relations between the GDR and the FRG will further develop in the spirit of peace and that they will contribute to an improvement of the internationa' situation.

SEVENTH SEW CONGRESS MEETS IN WEST BERLIN

Honecker Greetings

AU281501 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings message signed by its general secretary, Erich Honecker, to the delegates of the Seventh SEW Congress:

Dear comrades, the SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the seventh congress, to all members and friends of the SEW.

Your party congress is taking place at a time when there is nothing more important than preserving peace. Because of the U.S. Administration and the aggressive forces in NATO that are striving for military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the international situation has been aggravated and the danger of a nuclear war increased. The continued deployment of new nuclear U.S. first-strike weapons in the FRG and other West European countries is particularly serious.

We agree with you that, in particular, the communists are called upon to be in the front row of those struggling for peace, disarmament, detente, and cooperation among the peoples. Your party meets this noble goal by using all its strength for securing peace, against imperialist intensive armament, against shifting the burdens of the crisis onto the working people, for jobs and social security.

Your struggle, side by side with the trade unionists, Social Democrats, Christians, and other forces for peace, against the U.S. intensive armament and missiles policy, for a nuclear-free Europe, has been accorded worldwide respect.

It is of great international significance that thus the call for peace, detente, and peaceful coexistence also comes from West Berlin. You are proving to be staunch defenders of the vital interests of the citizens of your city who have a good future only in peace and peaceful coexistence with the socialist GDR. Thus, your work for the strict observance and full application of the Quadripartite Agreement on Berlin-West in which the GDR actively participated to the benefit of the West Berliners, and for which a policy of confrontation and tensions is damaging, must be highly respected.

The SED is firmly guided by the principle to now more than ever do everything for securing peace to liberate the world from the danger of a nuclear inferno. Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries we are doing everything necessary to achieve peace-securing agreements and bring about arms limitation and disarmament in accordance with the principles of equality and equal security. For this the proposals of the Warsaw Pact states as contained in the declarations of Prague and Moscow as well as in the appeal on the conclusion of an agreement on the renunciation of force are a feasible vehicle.

In the 35th anniversary of the GDR, the first socialist state on German soil, we are successfully implementing our program of peace, dynamic economic development, unity of economic and social policy, and full employment. The GDR working people are acting in the awareness that high performances for strengthening socialism are at the same time their most important contribution to preserving peace.

We assure you of the unshakable solidarity of the communists of the GDR in your struggle for peace and work, for the present and future interests of the citizens of West Berlin, in particular, the workers class, women, and youth. In the spirit of Thaelmann we will continue to be loyal to the ideals of the revolutionary German workers movement and do everything for further strengthening our fraternal alliance.

SED Delegation Attends

LD251804 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] West Berlin, 25 May (ADN) -- The Seventh Party Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] opened tonight at the Palais am Funkturm. The party congress is held under the motto "Securing peace, work, the future with the SEW."

The 3-day congress is attended by 587 delegates and guest delegates. Among the party congress guests are representatives of trade unions, democratic and antifascist associations and of the peace movement, of youth, student and women's organizations, cultural and intellectual workers, as well as foreign workers and employees.

There was loud applause for the deputations of some 30 fraternal parties, including the delegation of the SED Central Committee, headed by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

After the opening of the party congress, Horst Schmitt, chairman of the SEW, read out the party Executive Committee report. In his speech, which lasted several hours and which was repeatedly disrupted by applause, Horst Schmitt underlined that the SEW, since its Sixth Party Congress, had fought unitedly for peace, detente, and disarmament, for the cause of the workers, for the defense of jobs, and against mass unemployment. This fight had been worthwhile.

The objective now is to increase West Berlin's contribution toward the preservation of mankind's most precious possession, peace. At stake are jobs and social progress, the secure future of West Berlin.

Krenz Meets Schmitt

LD261141 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1009 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] West Berlin, 26 May (ADN) -- The chairman of the SEW, Horst Schmitt, and the SED delegation to the Seventh SEW Congress, led by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, met for a friendly talk on Saturday, Horst Schmitt cordially reciprocated the fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, which Egon Krenz passed on.

The meeting focused on the joint struggle to prevent a war from ever again emanating from German soil, and on the close cooperation between the two parties for the securing of peace and good-neighborly relations between the GDR and West Berlin. The meeting was attended by Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Werner Eberlein, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk SED Executive Committee; and Heinz Gruenberg, member of the SEW Executive Bureau.

Egon Krenz preseted Horst Schmitt with a copy of the television documentary "Our Sign Is the Sun" on the creation and growth of the GDR and the share of young people in the successful development of the first German peace state.

Krenz Lays Wreath

LD271404 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] West Berlin, 27 May (ADN) -- The SED Central Committee delegation headed by Egon Krenz, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, which had taken part in the Seventh SEW Congress, honored the memory of the antifascists of many nations who were murdered by the Hitler regime with a wreath-laying ceremony at the West Berlin memorial of Ploetzensee on Sunday afternoon. The wreath bore the inscription "To the staunch fighters against war and fascism." The members of the SED delegation joined in a silent tribute together with the representatives of the other delegations and fraternal parties.

FISCHER RAISES DETENTE ISSUE IN MEXICAN TALKS

Problem-Free Cooperation

LD291331 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer regards his visit to Mexico as providing an opportunity to further deepen the traditional friendly relations between the two countries. On his arrival at the Mexican capital's international airport he referred to the good level of cooperation which was based on mutual trust. This created the foundation for being able to develop problem-free, mutually advantageous cooperation in the future, too. Minister Fischer described it as an important concern of the GDR and Mexico to lead international development back to detente with common sense, a sense of reality, and farsightedness. The GDR politician was invited by the Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

Meets Foreign Minister

LD300340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2152 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Mexico City, 29 May (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer met his counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda Amor for a first exchange of views attended by experts from both sides in Mexico City on Tuesday. Both politicians exchanged opinions on international issues, among them problems of detente and arms control, and the further shaping of bilateral relations. After the talks, Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor gave a banquet in honor of his guest, at which speeches were given.

On the same day, Oskar Fischer laid a wreath at the Altar of the Fatherland in the center of Mexico City. With this monument, the Mexican people honored its sons, who fell in defense of independence against external interference. A minute's silence was devoted to the memory of the six cadets who gave their lives in 1947 in repelling U.S. aggression.

KIM IL-SONG BEGINS OFFICIAL FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Arrival in Frankfurt/Oder

LD291546 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1527 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Frankfurt/Oder, 29 May (ADN) -- Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, reached GDR territory in Frankfurt/Oder from Warsaw this afternoon at the head of a party and state delegation. After a short stay the delegation, which is on a several-day official friendship visit at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, continued its journey to Berlin.

Honecker Welcome in Berlin

LD291905 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1656 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpt] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- A DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, arrived in Berlin on Tuesday evening for an official friendship visit to the GDR which is to last several days. It has accepted the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who fraternally welcomed Kim Il-song at the railway station. A tumultuous welcome was given to the guests from the Far Eastern country. For minutes there were cheers, chants, and warm applause.

In an impressive line the Berliners expressed their great joy at the arrival of the representative of the DPRK in our Republic. With cheers for Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song, they affirmed the close alliance between the SED and the Korean Workers' Party and between the two states and peoples.

The special train arrived in the station at 1830. With Erich Honecker to greet Kim Il-song and the members of his delegation were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Herbert Haeber, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Jarowinski, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Werner Krolikowksi, Erich Mielke, Gunter Mittag, Erich Mueckenberger, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Guenter Schabowski, Harry Tisch, Inge Lange and Gerhard Schuerer.

Present at the reception at the station were: President of the National Council of the National Front Prof Dr Lothar Kolditz; Deputy Chairman of the Council of State Dr Manfred Gerlach, Dr Heinrich Hamann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg.

Also present were Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss, and Dr Herbert Weiz; other members of the SED Central Committee, members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber and the State Council, as well as other figures in the parties and mass organizations in the National Front, and the city commandant of Berlin, Lieutenant General Karl-Heinz Drews. Diplomats from the DPRK Embassy received the delegation from their homeland. Also present was Polish Ambassador to the GDR Maciej Wirowski.

As the Korean head of party and state left the train, Erich Honecker welcomed the guest with the words: "I am extraordinarily pleased to be able to welcome you in the GDR." The general secretaries embraced each other. Kim Il-song expressed his pleasure at this meeting. He then introduced Erich Honecker to his delegation: members of the Korean Workers Party [WPK] Politburo Premier Kang Song-san; Yi Chong-ok, vice president of the PDRK; Kim Yong-nam, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs; and Yon Hyong-muk, secretary of the Central Committee; candidate members of the WPK Politburo Hyon Mu-kwang, secretary of the Central Committee, and Kong Chin-tae, vice premier; and DPRK Ambassador to the GDR Pak Hyon-pyo.

Talks Begin

LD301041 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0802 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 May (ADN) -- Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song met today in the State Council building. The two representatives discussed in a friendly talk questions of the international situation as well as the state of and the perspectives for further developing fraternal relations between the SED and the Workers' Party of Korea and the socialist fraternal states of the GDR and the DPRK. After the meeting the official talks began between the delegations of the two parties and states led by Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song.

Krolikowski on DPRK Relations

LD291928 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] This evening guests from the DPRK will be arriving in the GDR. The head of the DPRK party and state delegation is Kim Il-song. Before the official friendly visit, which is to last several days, we were granted an interview with State Secretary and First Deputy Foreign Minister Dr Herbert Krolikowski. Thomas Silberstein spoke to him.

[Begin recording] [Silberstein] What can you, Comrade State Secretary, say about relations between the GDR and the DPRK?

[Krolikowski] There have been many years of fraternal friendship between the GDR and the DPRK. They rest on the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our states agree that the cause of the present, extraordinarily tense international situation lies in the anticommunist crusade of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States and NATO. The GDR and the DPRK, which in Europe and Asia lie on the dividing line between socialism and capitalism, actively support the preservation of peace, an end to the arms buildup and the limitation of arms, as well as the improvement of the international situation. One must mention that the GDR fully supports the struggle of the Korean people for the lasting securing of peace on the Korean peninsula and the peaceful, democratic unification of the country without external interference, and strongly demands the ending of the illegal occupation of South Korea by U.S. troops.

The policy of peace and dialogue is fully in line with the proposals of 10 January 1984, according to which negotiations between the DPRK, the United States, and South Korea should take place in order to transform the cease-fire treaty of 1953 into a peace treaty, and in order to conclude an agreement between the DPRK and South Korea on the mutual nonuse of force. The GDR fully supports this proposal in every detail, and sees in it a constructive contribution to the reduction of tensions in the area of the Korean peninsula and a businesslike alternative to the imperialist policy of confrontation. The DPRK, for its part, fully supports the proposals of the Prague declaration and of the Moscow statement as well as the other initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states.

We broadly agree on all significant basic issues of the struggle for peace and socialism; doubtless this is also reflected in a constantly deepening and expanding mutual cooperation. These contacts have reached a high level. The basis for this is the cooperation between the two fraternal parties, the SED and the Korean Workers Party. The cooperation between the parliaments takes a variety of forms, as does that between the governments, ministries, trade unions, the youth and women's organizations, as well as many other social institutions.

In the last few years relations in the economic, scientific-technological, and cultural spheres have also developed in a particularly successful way. The constant increase in the volume of trade between the two states is an expression of the deepening of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

To sum up, one may note that since the visit of the GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker to the DPRK in 1977, the fraternal relations between our states and peoples in all spheres have noticeably expanded and deepened to the benefit of both peoples.

[Silberstein] How would you describe the imminent visit of a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president, to our Republic?

[Krolikowski] Comrade Kim Il-song's visit to the GDR is certainly a further outstanding high point in the relations between our two fraternal states. It will also certainly contribute significantly to the deepening of the proven internationalist friendship and close militant alliance between the SED and the Workers Party of Korea. It is significant that Comrade Kim Il-song is visiting our country at a time when the GDR and the DPRK, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states, are directing their efforts toward averting the danger of a nuclear war both in Europe and in Asia and toward securing a peaceful future. For the implementation of these noble humanist aims of our common struggle, it will undoubtedly be of great political significance if the highest representatives of our countries affirm again the traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation between our fraternal parties, states and peoples. In this sense, the visit will help further raise the cohesion and cooperation of the socialist countries in the struggle against the imperialist policy of arms buildup. At the same time the visit will also underline that the GDR and the DPRK are firmly determined to successfully continue the path of peace and socialism, and thus purposefully to implement the ideas of Marxism-Leninism to the benefit of our peoples. [end recording]

TALKS HELD WITH POLAND ON FRG, WEST BERLIN TIES

LD251658 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 25 May -- Representatives of Foreign Ministries of Poland and the GDR held political consultations on 23-24 May here to discuss the both countries' relations with the FRG and West Berlin. During the visit, the Polish delegation was received by the state secretary, First Deputy Foreign Minister of the GDR Herbert Krolikowski.

VDGB ELECTS OFFICIALS, SENDS MESSAGE TO HONECKER

LD262334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1746 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Schwerin, 26 May (ADN) -- The Seventh Central Delegate Conference of the Peasants' Mutual Aid Association [VDGB] ended in Schwerin today with a unanimous declaration of support for the proven course of the 10th SED Congress for the well-being of the people and the preservation of peace.

The high point of the concluding day was the approval of a message of greeting to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. In it the almost 2,000 participants at the conference, including 1,300 delegates, give an assurance that they will attain even higher performances to strengthen the GDR as the most important contribution to preserving and securing peace. Earlier they received with stormy applause the battle greetings and thanks of Erich Honecker, which were conveyed by Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

The delegates elected the Central Executive Committee and the Auditing Commission of this socialist mass organization. Confidence was again expressed in Fritz Dallmann as chairman of the Central Executive Committee. The conference confirmed the new statute of the VDGB and adopted a resolution that contains the tasks of the organization for the coming years.

On the 2d and last day of discussions 10 delegates spoke. They described how the VDGB works in its villages to make life in the country more attractive and to tap reserves for further increases in performance in plant and animal production.

At the conclusion of the conference the reelected chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Fritz Dallmann, spoke. On behalf of all the delegates and members of the VDGB he expressed thanks for the high recognition which had been expressed for the work of the socialist mass organization by the party of the working class. The conference also noted with great satisfaction the participation of representatives of 19 farmers' associations from countries in Europe, Africa, Asia, and America. The VDGB wishes in the future to play an even more active part in organizing the social life in the villages. To this end it will increase the close cooperation with the local councils and all parties and mass organizations united in the National Front.

EDUCATIONAL, PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS FOR CHRISTIANS

DW300957 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 30 May 84 p 4

[Text] Berlin, 29 May -- In the view of a leading GDR theologian, the most difficult problems facing the church in the GDR are youth consecration, the educational system, and professional restrictions for Christians. Eberhard Natho, president of the Dessau Church of the Anhalt Protestent Regional Church, reported on Monday in the West Berlin Auen Church that in many professions, particularly that of teaching, individuals must provide evidence that they do not belong to any church. Natho said that the church is receiving "reams" of declarations from teacher training institutions expressing cancellation of church membership. At places of employment anyone considered to be a Christian is "observed most carefully," he added. The position of the church as an institution is often easier than that of individual Christians, he said, adding that many Christians thus keep themselves "concealed."

A special problem for Christians is their contacts with the West which must be reported to factory cadre departments in the plants. Most Christians do not keep their contacts with friends and relatives in the FRG or their visits to the GDR a secret, he said.

Natho regretted that few subjects are openly discussed in the GDR and that many state measures are not openly explained. Moreover, the state does not show enough understanding for young peace movement followers, he said. There is no independent, oppositional peace movement in the GDR, but just "groups of young people with their own ideas," Natho stated.

The church president termed the current developments in the GDR as "critical" -- developments aimed at "even tighter order" in the country in view of complicated international relations.

LEADERS SEND HONECKER, STOPH THANK YOU TELEGRAM

LD171946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Berlin 17 May (ADN) -- The deepening and the further strengthening of all-round cooperation between the parties and governments of the Hungarian People's Republic and the GDR and the deepening of friendship between the two peoples serve the interests of both countries and contribute to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist community, to the prevention of a nuclear war and to the reduction of international tension. This conviction is expressed in a telegram to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Willi Stoph, signed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, and the Council of Ministers and on behalf of the Hungarian people, the telegram expressed cordial thanks for the greetings and warm congratulations sent on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

"In this way," the telegram goes on, "we wish you and, through you, the fraternal people of the GDR further outstanding success in the development of developed socialist society."

KADAR, LOSONCZI SEND GREETINGS TO HENG SAMRIN

LD242009 Budapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, have sent a telegram of congratulations to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, on the occasion of his 50th birthday.

GASPAR-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE

LD271137 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] Sandor Gaspar has left for Prague at the head of a Hungarian trade union delegation. The president of the National Council of Trade Unions was invited by the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions.

GDR TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH MSZMP'S HAVASI

LD291335 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Yesterday GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle held talks in Budapest with Ferenc Havasi, Poliburo member and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the promotion of mutual trade. Earlier he reached agreement with his Hungarian counterpart Peter Veress on concrete measures for further export and import agreements next year. During a walk through the international spring fair in Budapest, Horst Soelle saw evidence the same day of the high level of cooperation in electro-technology and electronics and in engineering and vehicle construction.

RELATIONS WITH MONGOLIA LONG-STANDING, FRIENDLY

LD240947 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 23 (MTI) -- As reported, Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, is soon to pay an official friendly visit to Mongolia on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Hungary and Mongolia are connected by links of fraternal cooperation extending to many walks of life. The principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, an identity of views on all principal questions of socialist construction work and the world political situation, and the mutual efforts for many-sided development of relations, bond the two countries in a close unity. The relations of the two countries founded on the friendship and cooperation agreement signed in 1965 and provide the framework for regular consultations between party and state leaders of Hungary and Mongolia. [sentence as received]

Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, held comprehensive discussions in 1957, 1965 and 1974 and in each case these talks raised bilateral contacts to a higher level. The heads of state of the two countries met in 1968, 1970 and 1974 and the prime ministers in 1959, 1972, 1974, 1978 and 1982. The foreign ministers of the two countries last met in 1978.

Kaposvar in Hungary and Darhan in Mongolia are sister-towns and the Mezotur Hungarian-Mongolian friendship cooperative farm and the Mongolian-Hungarian friendship agricultural association in the Erdene district of Mongolia cooperate successfully too.

The Mongolian People's Republic pursues an active foreign policy for the easing of tension and the continuation of detente. It pays particular attention to questions connected with the peace and security of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and urges (for the last time in a proposal put forward at the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in 1981) that the countries of the region sign a convention of non-aggression and the renunciation of the use of force.

Naturally Mongolia maintains the closest cooperation with the socialist countries. Its joining the CMEA in 1962 resulted in industrial production increasing six times over by 1981.

Hungarian-Mongolian cooperation is planned and the element of Hungarian assistance -- commensurate with the country's possibilities -- plays an important part in it. The value of bilateral trade is not big: Scarcely over 14 million roubles are planned for this year. The factories and other projects built and operated with Hungarian assistance have a much more important role in the life of Mongolian society. These projects include a mill in Harhorin, a meat complex in Darhan, a clothing factory in Ulaanbaatar and the largest, the biocomplex of Songino, is at the same time the biggest veterinary vaccine and sera plant in Asia.

Cultural contacts used to be confined to Mongolian students studying in Hungary (about 100 have graduated in Hungary) and workers receiving training here (also about a hundred), and study trips by a couple of Hungarian orientalists and linguists to Mongolia. The Mongolian cultural week and applied art exhibition in Budapest one and a half years ago was a highly successful event of bilateral cultural contacts.

Reportage on Losonczi Visit

For reportage on the official visit of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and member of the Politburo of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, to the Mongolian People's Republic, including his talks with Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and president of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, see the Mongolia section of the 31 May Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

MSZMP'S OVARI SPEAKS AT FINNISH PARTY CONGRESS

LD271136 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 May 84

[Text] At the congress of the Finnish Communist Party in Helsinki, Miklos Ovari has said that the Hungarian and the Finnish fraternal parties agree that there is no kind of reasonable alternative to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and to detente. Weapons can not settle the historical dispute between the social systems. The secretary of the Central Committee emphasised that each, individual communist party must work out for itself Marxist answers to the complex issues of the present and the future. On the topic of the Hungarian experiences, he mentioned that the most difficult tasks can be accomplished if the party is ideologically, politically and organisationally united, if it applies the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete circumstances, and if it is able to win over and mobilize the masses.

Returns from Finland

LD281839 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, headed by Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, returned Monday from Helsinki, after attending the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of Finland.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL CONVENES ASSEMBLY 20 JUNE

LD252035 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Budapest -- The Presidential Council has convened the National Assembly for 20 June. The Council of Ministers proposes that the legislature should put on the agenda the draft bill dealing with the implementation of the 1983 state budget and the report which sums up the implementation of the foreign trade law.

GASPAR ADDRESSES TU STEWARDS ACADEMY GRADUATES

AU261943 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 24 May 84 pp 1, 3

[Report on speech by Sandor Gaspar, president of the National Trade Union Council, at 23 May ceremony marking conclusion of 2-year course for students at the Trade Union Stewards Academy in Budapest]

[Text] In the introductory part of his speech, the president of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] greeted the graduating students of the stewards academy and congratulated them on successfully completing the 2-year course, stressing that their diplomas will have to be authenticated at the enterprises, at their places of work, because only life can verify how useful the course has been.

He then recalled the intention of the SZOT Presidium in deciding to create the stewards academy. The SZOT Presidium established the academy to improve the political, economic-political, and ideological achievements of stewards, those functionaries who participate in and coordinate trade union work in the most important area -- at work places. Its establishment was not a self-centered act, but arose from the intention to enable them to fulfill better the constantly increasing requirements. He spoke in detail about areas of trade union tasks that are manifest at workplaces and primarily in the stewards' activity, and then continued: Even in the preceding period of our macromanagement system, enterprise independence has increased and trade union rights have grown. Tasks manifest themselves at the workplace level. On behalf of the working people, the body of stewards must take a stand and make decisions. Ensuring that decisions are reliable and always serve a good cause requires a great degree of circumspection and knowledge. At this time, it is necessary to adopt a specific stand on representing and protecting the interests of the working people. The academy intends to contribute to making this specific and responsible work reliable.

It was discussed at our latest congress as well, said Sandor Gaspar, that particularly when one considers the increased social consequence and increasing role of the trade unions, we must proceed in the direction -- life virtually forces us to do so -- where the SZOT, trade union centers, and basic organizations can make decision on issues falling into the competence of the trade unions only if they ask the members, through the stewards, for their views.

We Must Prepare Ourselves for New Tasks

The legal jurisdiction and competence is such that government organs can no longer decide questions affecting the living and working conditions of the working people without asking the trade unions for their views, that is, without knowing the views and having the approval and agreement of the trade unions. In certain cases, we have even put councils into the picture with regard to a stand by the Presidium and adopted a stand with the consent of councils on important issues of that kind. However, this does not seem enough now. We are proceeding -- more precise work demands this from us -- toward asking the members for their views, through the stewards, in the future. There will be cases in which alternate proposals will have to be made, where it will be possible to act one way or another. All this will have to be considered.

It will be necessary, precisely because of the change that has taken place in social development, to build additional new elements into trade union work. Our traditional tasks will also have to be accomplished increasingly better and on a higher standard, but we must prepare ourselves for new tasks as well.

The trade union movement conducts its work everywhere, in every society, under specific social conditions, not independent from place and time and not on the basis of some manual, but amid a specific social medium as the one, for instance, in which we live, said Sandor Gaspar, and then continued: The trade union movement exercises an impact on social development, while social development, in its turn, constantly confronts the trade union movement with new tasks.

We can say that previous militant trade union objectives and tasks for the realization of which the trade unions also struggled and worked for decades have come true: a secure existence, full employment, the extension of social insurance, social measures, and health care. All these objectives and previous militant tasks have now become civil rights in Hungary. They are no longer militant tasks. We have accomplished them. Of course, this does not mean that everything is perfect and accomplished. We have the job of perfecting them and completing them, but no longer as a militant task.

This requires a qualitatively different work from the trade unions. Tasks are emerging in a novel way. This means a new horizon, it opens new prospects for the Hungarian trade union movement.

The Tasks of Democratic Forums

It is one of the purposes of the trade union movement, said the SZOT president, to strengthen and support the socialist social system. If the trade union movement wants to foster social development -- and it is fostering it -- then it must constantly change and improve its work, otherwise it is unable to affect social development.

When we say that certain previous militant tasks have been accomplished, this does not mean by any means that the trade unions have no work and tasks.

Sandor Gaspar then dealt with the October 1983 stand of the MSZMP Central Committee. He stressed two of its fundamental purposes.

One is the fact that the stand constitutionalizes contemporary practice, that it lays down the position and role of the Hungarian trade union movement in the socialist society. It does so on the basis of a practice that is more than a quarter century old in order that it furnishes firm principled foundations for trade union work even for successors.

Its second purpose is to outline the future of the movement, the direction in which the trade unions will have to develop in our country. It centers on future trade union work, presupposing that social development will proceed on its own path and trade union tasks will change accordingly.

Sandor Gaspar noted in his speech that, at its latest, April session, the Central Committee adopted a stand on the further development of our economic macromanagement system. This also brought up the fact that we will establish additional democratic forums at enterprises. The purpose of these is to enable us to arrive in the future at a certain stage of socialist development, at the point that has been precisely described by Lenin, at the point where communist society will be a self-administrative one, where it will administer itself. The same purpose will be served also by the councils that are to be created; namely, to draw the broadest possible stratum of the working people directly into the development and shaping of the fate of an enterprise.

The term worker power must be understood verbatim so that the workers class here is the owner. The party, the trade unions, and the government only serve the owner, the proprietor. The purpose of the further development of the macromanagement system is also to create forums that are even of a more direct form in order to enable as many people as possible to acquaint themselves with the affairs and problems of an enterprise. Thus, every major and minor issue of an enterprise must become a public concern.

Thus, trade union work will unfold even better. The tasks of the trade union movement are for a very long term, stressed the SZOT president in his speech. There will always be people who must work to support society and those who work will always have an organ -- the trade unions -- to protect and represent their interests. Contrary to any other opinion, the trade union movement's competence and legal rights will not diminish, but increase, stressed Sandor Gaspar. New prospects will open in our entire trade union activity, the further democratization of the workplace, of enterprise life, as well as in making preparations for self-administration.

Enhancing the Country's Economic Strength

Analyzing our present position, Sandor Gaspar spoke of the fact that, at the present level of development, society can ensure as much for everyone as they have provided. Nor will society be able, in the near and distant future, to raise everybody's standard of living automatically, gradually, and evenly. What will now be needed is that those who work more should earn more and that those who "work haltingly" should earn accordingly. This must be made the general principle; the honor of work and the principle of distribution according to work must be taken more seriously and enforced.

The egalitarianism has ended. Our standard of living will develop in a much more differentiated manner. Through its own means, the trade union movement also must develop its activity in this direction. Public spirit and mentality must be inbued with the realization and made to accept the fact that, if we want to prosper and pay profit shares, then we must work in such a way that there is a profit.

For this, conditions have become tougher still. The trade union movement will have a very variegated task to be able to contribute, in its own way and through its own specific means, to enhancing the country's economic strength and accomplishing what it is destined to and capable of on a higher standard and more effectively than heretofore.

This is not a condemnation of the old ways. What we have done had to be done and could have been done only in that way, but life is imposing new demands on us.

In connection with the further development of the economic macromanagement system, he noted that there are experiments in progress at the enterprises and at work places. There are many disputes concerning the business work partnerships. Probably even more of this type of experiments can be expected in the future. This is natural, because, under socialist conditions, one must not miss any possibility to enhance the country's economic strength. It is our duty to foster this by any means.

In connection with small enterprises, the speaker noted that there were small cooperatives within enterprises in the capitalist system also. The capitalist also ponders how and in what way would it be possible to take good advantage of the means of production, how one could increase production. There has been experimentation there as well. It is no sacrilege if, seeking new ways, we apply something that has not been in our catechism up to now.

We have achieved what not many countries can claim, we have endured -- not smilingly and in good humor -- the pressure of the world economic crisis. This society has strength and scope for maneuvering in all areas of life.

The SZOT president continued by discussing the behavior of managers. The words of those who self-assuringly proclaim great fundamental truths should not be taken seriously and accepted, he said. One should pay attention to those who tell things ruminatively, where one can feel that they are fully aware of what they say.

In conclusion, he spoke of the fact that the stewards are the main coordinators of enterprise trade union work. Through them, one must maintain constant contact with members, because, at the work places, the working people are the cardinal depositaries of the trade union movement. We must do our job under their supervision and solicit their advice.

SARLOS ADDRESSES EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

LD231418 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 23 May 84

[Endre Papp report on educational conference at Vig Theater in Budapest]

[Summary] The participants in the educational conference at Vig Theater were greeted by Lajos Farkasinszky, deputy chairman of the Budapest metropolitan council, who noted that this is the 18th occasion for a meeting of this type. Leaders responsible for education give an account of current tasks at the conference, which are then discussed by teachers.

"Isvan Sarlos, member of the party's Politburo and deputy premier, gave an account of the program to further develop public education. Firstly he stressed that the program is about further development, and not about educational reform. Continuous modernization has to be maintained in such a way that individual modifications are made when the time has arrived for them. Postponement of the tasks, he explained, allows problems to mount up, and this causes tensions and a bad atmosphere. It is correct to consult those most affected -- teachers -- before new measures are instituted, and the measures should be instituted on the basis of a joint opinion. Istvan Sarlos then said:

[Begin recording] "In the near future we have to achieve the position where training and the start of employment can be regarded as a unified process, where pupils discover the problems of taking up employment, starting employment, during the course of their training, so that they are not unpleasantly surprised when they start working in any field with the school-leaving certificate in their hands. In the period of preparation we consider it important that we learn the opinion of young people -- that of those people who are most affected by the things we want to carry out -- and that we give an opportunity to young people to make their opinions known on every issue that affects and influences their fate.

"We need a school that is worthy of the title "Socialist Instructive School." But the socialist instructive school must produce individuals; we need thinking generations that can express and defend their opinions. The aim of education is to enable thinking and not merely carrying out orders, because only a thinking individual can work well and with zeal, and only a thinking person can carry out decisions and instructions well and accurately when he has accepted them. But everybody must also learn that it is not only their own opinion that counts, but also that of others. The views and opinions of others must be respected. One can argue with unacceptable views and opinions of others, but the force of debate is rational argument, and these debates must not be decided on the basis of volume.

"The next subject I would like to talk about is the promotion of talents. During previous debates I got into a slight conflict with quite a good number of comrades among the leaders of education. My feeling is that in published material we place a much greater emphasis on the disadvantaged than on the talented. Yet talent is a clear-cut thing. It could be intellectual ability, it could be manual dexterity. There are many different talents in the world and if we feel that someone is talented then that person must be supported, and his gift must be developed. Being in a disadvantaged situation has many causes, so we have to differentiate among them, and we can make an effort to ensure that someone stays at the level he achieved being disadvantaged. However some people may have to be lifted out of the group of the disadvantaged, so that they can belong to the group of the talented, or to the great mass of people in the layer between the talented and the disadvantaged.

"What I consider important now and at this moment is that we discover as many talents as possible, that we enable the flowering of as many talents as possible, and that we allow this talent to succeed." [end recording]

Following Istvan Sarlos' speech, Gyula Mezei, head of a Budapest Council department, talked about the work of teachers in the capital. The greatest problem in the coming school year will be the shortage of teachers. About 450 posts in primary schools and 350 posts in secondary schools will be unfilled. At the moment there are about 1,300 primary school teachers on maternity leave, he said.

BRIEFS

MTI-XINHUA AGREEMENT -- Budapest, May 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of the NEW CHINA PRESS AGENCY, headed by Deputy General Director Feng Jian, visited Hungary May 17-25 on the invitation of the Hungarian news agency, MTI. As a result of the talks a cooperation agreement was signed. Jeno Nemeth, vice-president of the government's Information Office, received the delegation. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 25 May 84 LD]

COOPERATION WITH CSSR -- Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- Karol Martinka, deputy prime minister of the Slovak Socialist Republic and president of the Slovak Planning Committee, paid a visit to Hungary May 24-28 and visited the Budapest International Fair on behalf of his government. The deputy premier met Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and president of the National Planning Office, and discussed with him possibilities of expanding Hungarian-Czechoslovak economic cooperation, with special regard to topical questions of Hungarian-Slovak relations. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 28 May 84 LD]

KISZ DELEGATION IN FRANCE -- Paris, May 28 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ), headed by Tibor Koncz, member of the KISZ Executive Committee, has attended a festival of the French Communist Youth Movement. Tibor Koncz held talks with Jacques Perreux, general secretary of the French Communist youth movement, on the furtherance of the cooperation of the two youth movements. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1039 GMT 28 May 84 LD]

GAMBLING RESTRICTIONS -- Budapest, May 28(MTI) -- The Hungarian Ministry of Internal Trade has imposed restrictions on the operation of slot machines and decided to ban all gambling machines that serve the mere purpose of money-making by the end of 1987. Gambling halls near schools and in companies' holiday homes, will be forbidden and children under 14 will not be allowed to gamble. Permission by police is to be required for a slot machine. The use of such machines in private shops and restaurants, and restaurants on lease will be forbidden as from 1986. For the time being there are 4,000 slot machines and 1,000 gambling machines in the country. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1033 GMT 28 May 84 LD]

KIM IL-SONG'S OFFICIAL VISIT ENDS 30 MAY

Jaruzelski Hosts Banquet

SK290441 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, arranged a grand banquet on the evening of May 28 at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet. Also invited to the banquet were the members of the DPRK party and state delegation -- Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the DPRK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Hyon Mu-kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Kong Chin-tae, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier ofthe Administration Council, O Man-sok, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Polish People's Republic -- and suite members. Officials of the DPRK Embassy in Warsaw were also invited there.

Present there were Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Comrade Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Central Committee of the United Peasants' Party of Poland and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Poland and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Kaziemierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the PUWP Central Committee, Comrade Josef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the PUWP Central Committee, Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and foreign minister, Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw city committee of the party, Comrade Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Comrade Kazimierz Secomski, vice-president of the Council of State of the PPR, and Leon Tomaszewski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the DPRK, and other leading personnel of the party and government bodies and the Army.

Wehn Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, appeared in the banquet hall, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with stormy applause. The national anthems of our country and Poland were played at the banquet.

Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech at the banquet. Comrade Kim Il-song also made a speech at the banquet.

The banquet proceeded in cordial atmosphere overflowing friendly sentiments from beginning to end.

'Text' of Jaruzelski's Speech

LD291812 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 28 May (PAP) -- Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, spoke at a reception on the occasion of the stay in Poland of the DPRK party and state delegation. The full text of his toast follows:

Most esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Korean comrades and friends: On behalf of the party and state authorities of the PPR I cordially greet you Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause] I greet the members of the DPRK party and state delegation.

Your visit is an event of particularly momentous significance for the further tightening of the links of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples. [applause] The traditions of friendship between the PPR and the DPRK have a firm foundation of many years. The similarity between the historical fates and tragic experiences, the history of the struggle for freedom, independence and social liberation, favor mutual respect, understanding, and sympathy.

The class and internationalist nature of our friendship and cooperation is determined by Marxism-Leninism, by the process of revolutionary transformations, by the building of a socialist system which corresponds to the fundamental interests of both peoples.

The working class and the working people of our country have an attitude of sincere respect and recognition for the armed struggle and peaceful achievements of the fraternal Korean people. We are well aware, at the cost of sacrifices and enormous efforts, of what a remarkable initiative crowned the centuries-old strivings of the Korean patriots and revolutionaries for life in conditions of freedom and independence.

The creation in the northern part of the Korean peninsula, liberated by the Soviet Army and the Korean patriotic liberation forces fighting together with it, of a workers' and peasants' state put an end to colonial slavery, and opened wonderful prospects to your people.

The Korean people, under the leadership of the WPK, headed by you, Comrade Kim Il-song, with the solid support of the socialist countries and peace-loving forces of the whole world, defended in a heroic struggle against imperialism the freedom and independence of its people's state. It has accomplished the great cause of restoring a country destroyed by aggressors. It has achieved impressive successes in developing the national economy, education, science, and culture. We sincerely congratulate you, dear friends, on these achievements, and wish you new successes in the further development of socialism.

We fully support your struggle against the interference of American imperialism, as well as the initiatives of the KWP and the DPRK government aimed at removing the U.S. troops that are stationed in the south, and at a peaceful unification of the country. [applause] We view Poland's participation in the supervisory commission of neutral states as our contribution to the preservation of peace on the peninsula. We are convinced that the Korean people will attain the final victory in their just struggle. [applause]

In the recent period the international situation has undergone a dangerous deterioration. Serious threats to peace in Europe and the world are increasing. The threat of nuclear conflict is growing more intense.

Such is the result of the present policy of the United States and reactionary circles of NATO directed at changing the balance of forces in the world, at achieving military superiority.

Fabricating facts, the U.S. Administration is imposing on Europe and the world a quantitatively and qualitatively new and very dangerous scale of the arms race. Deployment is continuing of new nuclear missile weaponry on the territory of Western Europe, including the FRG, where revanchist tendencies are being revived with new vigor.

An integral part of Washington's anticommunist crusade is its illegitimate, confrontationist line of political pressure, economic restrictions, and propagandist aggression in relation to a number of socialist countries, and its attempt at interference in our internal, sovereign affairs.

The situation is also developing dangerously on the Asian Continent. The United States is striving to extend its political-military domination in the Far East, in southeast Asia, and in the Pacific Ocean. Particularly threatening are their undertakings which are favorable for the kindling of new local conflicts, the drawing of various states of the region into the implementation of their imperialist plans, including the constant expansion of U.S. influence in South Korea.

In this situation, the unity and actions of solidarity of all socialist states acquire particular significance, as well as the efforts of the nonaligned states in the common struggle against the threat of nuclear war and the imperialist policy of confrontations, for peaceful, secure relations between peoples.

Peace is steadfastly the humane goal of socialism. Its defense, the decreasing of international tension, the halting of the arms race, and a transition to disarmament are served by the widely known peaceful initiatives of the USSR and the states of the socialist community. This goal is also served, and will continue to be served, by our defense measures, which correspond to the degree of threat.

Peaceful coexistence between states with different sociopolitical systems has no rational alternative in the present world. We expect that the United States and other NATO states will return to the path of realism, will respond constructively to the peace proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states and will commence a real dialogue and international cooperation on the basis of equality.

Esteemed comrades: The 40th anniversary of the PPR is drawing nearer. Under the leadership of the PZPR revolutionary change and historical progress in the life of our people have taken place. The period of socialist construction has brought us an immense civilizational, cultural, and educational advance, as well as modernization, industrialization, and urbanization of the country.

There were hardships on this path, too, a tragic and dramatic experience. Defending socialism, we barred the way for counterrevolution. We are consistently implementing the program of socialist renewal, a line of conciliation and struggle, adopted at the ninth party congress and confirmed at the National Conference of PZPR Delegates. Our country is moving step by step in the direction of overcoming the crisis and of full normalization.

Poland's return to a path of harmonious, successful development goes against the calculations of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism. Its pressure on Poland is continuing. Just as you, dear Korean friends, we have to deal with attempts at impudent interference on the part of the United States in our own internal affairs.

We have never given in to this pressure and will never do so. Moreover, we are not alone in this. We have reliable friends and allies -- the fraternal Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. Acting in solidarity with us is the world anti-imperialist movement of left-wing forces and social progress.

Dear friends: The talks held convince us that thanks to your visit relations of friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples have received a forceful new stimulus and that they will continue to develop successfully, for our mutual advantage and for the good of the cause of peace and socialism.

We value highly the understanding and support shown by you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, and by the KWP and your people for our policies and the activities and efforts of our party and government, undertaken to defend and strengthen the socialist Polish state. We sincerely [word indistinct] to deepen traditional Polish-Korean friendship and broaden and enrich bilateral cooperation and internationalist coordination.

We are convinced that the decisons adopted as a result of your visit in the political and economic fields will serve to an even greater degree to strengthen relations between the PPR and the DPRK and the strength and cohesion of world socialism in the struggle for peace and the security of the peoples.

With this thought, I propose a toast:

To the development and good fortune of the DPRK!

To friendship and cooperation between our parties, states, and peoples!

To the unity of all forces of socialism!

To your good health, highly esteemed and dear Comrade Kim Il-song!

To the health of all our Korean comrades and friends!

'Text' of Kim Il-song's Speech

SK291009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Warsaw May 28 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on the evening of May 28 at the palace of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, esteemed Comrade Henryk Jablonski, esteemed party and government leaders of Poland, comrades and friends, it gives us a great pleasure to have visited the Polish People's Republic, our brother country, and shared the feelings of friendship with Comrade Jaruzelski and other Polish party and government leaders. Allow us to extend our heartfelt gratitude to you for your warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded to our delegation.

I would also like to convey the warm wishes and militant greetings from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people to the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Covernment of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

The Korean and Polish peoples formed firm ties of amity as class brothers a long time ago, and have increased fraternal friendship, always closely supporting and cooperating with each other. The friendly and cooperative relations forged between the Korean and Polish peoples in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and win the cause of socialism and communism contribute to promoting the building of socialism, safeguarding revolutionary gains and consolidating and developing the socialist systems in our two countries and to increasing the might of the socialist forces as a whole. We are very happy that through our current visit to Poland we will be able to strengthen fraternal friendship and solidarity between our two parties, governments and peoples.

The brotherly Polish people will soon celebrate the 40th anniversary of the regeneration of Poland. The regeneration of the country is a brilliant result achieved by the Polish communists and people through their protracted struggle for national and class emancipation. For the past 40 years since liberation the courageous and hardworking Polish people, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, have dynamically carved out the road to create a new life and brought about many changes in the economic, cultural and other spheres of social life.

In recent years the Polish people have tided over a temporary crisis caused by the vicious anti-socialist subversive activities of the imperialists and the domestic counterrevolutionary forces and dependably safeguarded the stability of the country and their socialist achievements. The resolute steps taken by the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Covernment to put down the counterrevolutionary moves of the class enemies colluded with the imperialists not only prevented bloodshed and protected the socialist system in Poland, but also had a great bearing on maintaining peace and security in Europe. In this connection we highly estimate the outstanding service rendered particularly by esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski who contributed to achieving the stability of the country and safeguarding the sovereignty and socialist gains of the Polish people through prompt and determined steps, when a grim situation prevailed.

Just as in the past, so also today, tomorrow and for ever, the imperialists will not be able to turn back Poland on the socialist road. The Polish United Workers' Party has been steeled amid harsh trials and struggles and has won a greater confidence of the people as a sole guiding force which is capable of saving the country from crises and coping with the task of socialist renovation. Today the Polish people strive to implement the programme of socialist reform adopted at the 9th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party and to carry out the three-year plan. Our people are truly rejoiced at the successes achieved by the fraternal Polish people in their struggle for socialist construction and heartily wish them greater victories and successes in their future creative endeavours.

The present situation demands that the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces throughout the world should fight more energetically to frustrate the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war and to preserve world peace and security. The party, government and people of Poland are striving to oppose U.S. imperialist pressures and interventions, safeguard the present national boundary and the country's sovereignty and prevent a war and preserve peace in Europe.

We categorically denounce the imperialists' economic sanctions and pressures against Poland and their interferences in her internal affairs. We strongly support your struggle to ease the tension in Europe and to safeguard world peace and the security of the socialist countries.

Comrades and friends, today the Korean people are carrying on the revolution and construction in a situation where the country is divided and we stand face to face with the enemy. Our party is convinced that in the light of the enemy's incessant manoeuvrings of aggression and war, enhancing its leading role and strengthening the unity and solidarity of the popular masses is precisely the way to carry out the revolution and construction well in our country, and has actively conducted the work of increasing its leadership in all spheres and uniting the masses of all strata around it. All our working people, rallied closely around the party with a single idea and will, are now endeavouring devotedly for the complete victory of socialism and for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and firmly defending the eastern outpost of socialism.

Our party and people always regard it as an important factor for revolutionary victory to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces, at the same time as consolidating their own internal revolutionary forces. The Korean people will advance, in the future, too, in unity with the fraternal Polish people, with all the peoples of the socialist countries and with the peace-loving people the world over, in the sacred joint struggle for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and communism against imperialism.

The United Workers' Party, government and people of Poland gave positive assistance to our people in the periods of the Korean war and of postwar reconstruction; still today they invariably support and encourage our people's struggle for the building of socialism and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. As a member of the neutral nations supervisory commission established by the Korean armistice agreement, Poland has been working for more than 30 years to preserve peace in Korea. Also, you actively supported the new peaceful proposal which we advanced some time ago on tripartite talks between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea with a view to easing tension in Korea and expediting the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The Korean people always remember the Polish people's sincere support and cooperation and are grateful for this. Our talks and conversations have deepened our mutual understanding and increased our comradeship. We are very much satisfied that we have reached a complete unanimity of views on all the problems discussed and that our visit to Poland has achieved a good result.

I am sure that our current visit to Poland will mark a turning point in expanding and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries onto hew heights. May I reiterate my thanks to you for your hospitality and propose a toast:

To the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Polish peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the Polish United Workers' Party and to the prosperity of the Polish People's Republic.

To the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement,

To universal peace,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Henryk Jablonski,

To the health of party and government leaders of Poland, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here.

Talks Summarized

LD291739 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The delegation of the DPRK, headed by President Kim Il-song, secretary general of the KWP Central Committee, ended its official friendly visit to Poland this morning. During the visit talks were held between Wojciech Jaruzelski and Kim Il-song, at which a great deal of attention was devoted to current issues in the defense of socialism and the consolidation of peace. Plenary talks were also held between the delegations of the two states, which assessed the state of Polish-Korean relations and discussed the prospects for their development. Special attention was drawn to the need to develop economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and trade in goods. It was stressed that real possibilities exist for deepening this cooperation.

During the meetings, views of the international situation were exchanged. It was stated that at present a state of severe tension between East and West is characteristic of this situation, and its source lies in the aggressive policies of the current Washington administration. Complete support for the Soviet peace initiatives was voiced.

Visit Ends

LD291104 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] The DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il-song, secretary of the KWP Central Committee has ended its official visit to Poland. The Korean guests were seen off at the central station by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski. At 0900 the special train carrying the guests left the capital of our country. The delegation was accompanied to the state border by Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs.

Departs by Train

[Text] Warsaw May 29 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Warsaw on May 29 by special train after successfully winding up an official goodwill visit to the Polish People's Republic at the head of the party and state delegation.

He was warmly seen off at the central railway station of Warsaw by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. The members of the party and state delegation of our country and suite members left accompanying Comrade Kim Il-song. A special mission consisting of Comrade Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and foreign minister, Henryk Laszcz, chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry of Poland, and Leon Tomaszewski, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PPR to the DPRK, also left to accompany Comrade Kim Il-song to Zbaszynek, a border city of Poland. O Man-sok, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Poland, also left.

The central railway station of Warsaw and railway station plaza were pervaded with a warm atmosphere of farewell to see off Comrade Kim Il-song. Put up in the railway station compound was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song fringed on either side by the national emblems of our country and Poland. The railway station compound and plaza were crowded with a large number of working people of all strata in Warsaw who turned out carrying flags of Korea and Poland.

Present at the railway station compound to see off Comrade Kim Il-song were Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the PUWP Central Committee, Comrade Roman Malinowski, chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish United Peasants Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Edward Kowalczyk, chairman of the Central Committee of the Polish Democratic Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the PUWP Central Committee, Comrade Zbigniew Messner, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the PUWP Central Committee, Comrade Marian Wozniak, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw city committee of the party, Comrade Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, Comrade Janusz Obodowski, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Poland, and other leading personnel of the party and government bodies and the Army. Also present there were officials of the DPRK Embassy in Warsaw, Korean specialists and students in Poland and diplomatic envoys of various countries in the city.

When Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the railway station, accompanied by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, the stormy cheers of "hurrah!" burst forth rocking the railway station compound. At the railway station plaza Comrade Kim Il-song waved to the cheering crowds and posed for a photograph with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski.

A grand function took place at the plaza to see off Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korean and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The band struck up the national anthems of our country and Poland. Accompanied by Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, Comrade Kim Il-song reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Polish People's Army.

At the end of the farewell function the crowds again raised the cheers of "hurrah!" warmly congratulating Comrade Kim Il-song upon his successful visit to Poland and warmly saw him off. Korean students studying in Poland presented bunches of flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski. Comrade Kim Il-song, together with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski, went down to the underground railway station, waving to the cheering crowds. Lovely Polish children presented bunches of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song exchanged farewells with Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and Comrade Henryk Jablonski and warmly hugged them. He went aboard the train and waved to the leading cadres of the Polish party and state who came out to see him off. The special train carrying Comrade Kim Il-song left the central railway station, with a full cargo of the feelings of fraternal friendship of the Polish people for the Korean people.

Further Reportage

For further KCNA reportage on North Korean President Kim Il-song's visit to Poland, see the North Korea section of the 29 May Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ACTIVITIES OF SRV FOREIGN MINISTER VAN TIEN DUNG

Visits Army Unit

LD291946 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and SRV minister of defense, who is paying a friendly visit to Poland, today visited the oldest unit of the Polish People's Army, the first Praga Mechanized Division. He was accompanied by Army General Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and minister of national defense. A Polish-Vietnamese friendship rally took place at Kosciuszko House. In their speeches both General Van Tien Dung and General Siwicki emphasized the similar experiences of both nations in the national liberation struggle, the praiseworthy participation of Polish soliders in the International Control and Supervision Commission in Vietnam during the struggle against the American aggression and the South Vietnamese regime and comradeship-in-arms that links armies. In the context of the current international situation, the important significance of continuing the soldierly traditions of both armies, enriching them in peaceful service and work have been discussed. The guests from Vietnam have visited the First Division's training ground and the unit's hall of traditions.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD292141 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Army General Van Tien Dung, member of the Politburo of Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee and minister of national defense, who is in Poland on an official visit. During the meeting, views were exchanged on the present international situation and the further development of cooperation between the two states.

DISCORD REPORTED BETWEEN OFFICIALS, FRG VISITORS

DW300801 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1700 GMT 29 May 84

[Announcer-read report in the "Heute" newscast over map of FRG and Poland]

[Text] There has been discord during the visit to Poland by Bundestag Deputies Ruehe, CDU, and Klein, CSU. The two politicians are visiting the Polish capital on the instructions of Chancellor Kohl to stimulate relations between Bonn and Warsaw.

Without giving a reason, the Poles canceled a planned meeting with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Barcikowski and Deputy Premier Rakowdki. The two CDU/CSU politicians then refused to hold talks with Foreign Trade Minister Karas. Their contacts were restricted tc members of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee and to the deputy secretary of the Polish bishop's conference.

A possible cause of the Polish irritation is the fact that Klein was one of the signatories of a recent appeal to the Polish Government demanding that the rights of 1.1 million Germans in Poland be guaranteed.

Ruehe Explains FRG Policy

LD291135 Hamburg DPA in German 0916 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Bonn, 29 May (DPA) -- Volker Ruehe, CDU/CSU Group deputy chairman, during a visit to Warsaw, has affirmed the viewpoint of the Union that the German question continues to remain open. Addressing the institute for international questions today, he underlined the desire for honest understanding with the Polish people. Ruehe referred to a joint decision by the Bundestag in 1972 concerning the Eastern treaties which emphasized that the Federal Republic had accepted on its own behalf the commitments entered into with the treaties. The decision stated: "In this, the treaties accept frontiers as they actually exist today, the unilateral changing of which they exclude. The treaties do not preclude a settlement by peace treaty and do not create a legal basis for the existing frontiers."

This, Ruehe emphasized in Warsaw, was the "correct description" of Germany's complicated situation. The continuation of the German Reich in its internationally recognized frontiers and the taking-note of [feststellung] Poland's state frontier by the Federal Republic are complimentary facts which only together produce a complete picture. Between the two of them there exists a dialectic connection.

Ruehe underlined that for relations between the Federal Republic and Poland the observation contained in the Warsaw Treaty applied, according to this observation, to the Federal Republic would as a matter of course respect the inviolability of the Polish frontiers as long as they existed. Nobody intended to change the existing frontiers unilaterally, let alone by force. "Rather, we are striving for a European peace order in which the frontiers will one day lose their separating characteristic." With reference to the "painful historic experiences" of Poland, Ruehe said that the Germans would simply not appear believable if they were to give up their national unity. Therefore it would also be frivolous to demand such a declaration of them.

URBAN: DPRK COOPERATION, FRENCH INTERFERENCE

LD291514 Warsaw PAP in English 1425 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May -- The Polish Government press spokesman told foreign journalists at a news conference in Warsaw today that "the visit of friendship by a party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Il-song, which ended today, served the tightening of friendship and cooperation between Poland and the DPRK."

"Poland reaffirmed her support for the DPRK initiatives towards the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea and peaceful reunification of the country," said Minister Jerzy Urban.

"Both sides have common concern over the aggressive U.S. policy pursued on the global scale. The DPRK gave its support for the Polish party and government policy toward stabilization of the country and development of socialism.

"A mixed commission will meet in Pyongyang at the end of June to discuss cooperation of both countries. The DPRK is interested in Poland's participation in the construction of a hard coal mine," said Urban.

"French Government officials have renewed public statements unfriendly to Poland," Government Spekesman Minister Jerzy Urban said and singled out statements by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson concerning the French Government's policy towards Poland, made on the Luxembourg radio last Sunday. Said Urban:

"It follows from Western radios' concurrent reports that the French minister has kept up the line of interference into Polish internal affairs, which Poland has so far rejected, rejects and will reject. The method of making demands on us does not serve the improvement of mutual relations. It makes such an improvement harder.

"Minister Cheysson's statements demonstrate that the French Government is sticking at positions unfriendly to Poland. The French authorities do not follow the stabilization process in Poland and our progress in this field. In this respect, they differ from most of the West European countries.

"The French Government's policy jeopardizes the traditional ties linking both our states and nations," Minister Urban said.

Referring to the elections to people's councils scheduled for June 17, Minister Urban said voter lists had been checked [words indistinct] million 986 thousand people or nearly 70 per cent of all eligible Polish citizens.

BUTTER, SUGAR RATIONS TO INCREASE IN JUNE

LD291243 Warsaw PAP in English 1114 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] All butter coupons in Poland to be in force next month cover a ration 250 grammes bigger than so far, while the sugar ration will be one kilogramme bigger than now, a home trade ministry communique said today. In addition, children and youth under 18 are also entitled to receive butter for lard coupons, according to the release.

COMMERCIAL CHECKS, VERIFICATIONS CARRIED OUT

LD300231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Checks and verifications are being carried out in Chelm Voivodship -- in an operation code-named "Sektor" -- of private commercial and service premises. The most frequent misdemeanors are concealment of actual turnover, illegal purchase of goods originating abroad, and sales at exaggerated prices. Thirteen people are the subject of fiscal proceeding and in four cases recommendations have been made for permission to trade or provide services to be withdrawn.

POLITBURO DEBATES COMPLAINTS PROCESS, TU MEETING

LD251848 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The Politburo of PZPR Central Committee has examined a report on problems resulting from letters, complaints, and pleas for intervention submitted last year to the Central Committee and party echelons. It was stated that in the conditions of progressing sociopolitical and economic stabilization, an increase in letters and direct interventions, in comparison with 1982, results from the party's stance on the subject of people's matters adopted at the Ninth Plenum of the Central Committee and successive plenary meetings of the Central Committee and from the increasing activeness of party echelons and organizations.

There is an ever-increasing awareness in society that the party is willing to tackle people's problems and worries. It was stressed that party echelons and organizations should make this qualitatively new process of dealing with complaints and letters of the population a permanent party activity.

The Politburo has approved conclusions contained in the report and pointed out the need for their implementation by organs of state and economic administration and cooperative administration.

The Politburo, in accordance with the decision of the 12th plenum, has examined the document defining the principles and ways of carrying out consultations in the party. It was stated that implementation in the party life of the method of consultation results from the decisions of the ninth congress, constitutes an enrichment of the forms of intraparty democracy, and will encourage inclusion of the broad masses of membership in the decisionshaping processes.

The Politburo was acquainted with the preliminary report on the progress and contents of the second meeting of trade union representatives with the leadership of the party and the government. It was decided that concrete conclusions arising from this meeting will be discussed in detail at one of the coming meetings of the Politburo.

PROBLEMS DISCUSSED AT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD281933 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 28 May 84

[Text] The Government Presidium discussed problems of cooperation between state administration and cooperative unions. The meeting was attended by representatives of the supreme cooperative council and heads of central cooperative unions. Reports were delivered on the present state of the cooperative movement and its problems. It was ascertained that on the scale of the whole country this branch of the economy produces about 10 percent of the national income. In many fields the share of cooperative forms of management is dominant, as, for example, in the retail sale of goods, catering, and house construction.

In accordance with proposals presented by representatives of cooperatives and those that transpired from the discussion the Government Presidium recommended that the introduction of economic reform in cooperatives be assessed. In the fourth quarter an analysis of conditions of cooperatives' operation will be submitted to the government so that it can make appropriate decisions, which should be introduced on 1 January 1985.

The Government Presidium also recommended that an analysis of the results of financial allowances in slowing down the decline in services for the population be submitted.

Next the Government Presidium assessed the situation and discussed development in milk processing in 1985-95. The minister of finance has been instructed to examine the possibility of further changing the system of financing dairy cooperatives, on the condition that existing reserves in management be used. Appropriate ministries have been pledged to present ways to resolve the problem of packaging for the dairy industry and ensure proper organization of the sale of milk and dairy products on days off work.

The Government Presidium also approved Council of Ministers draft bills on refunding housing cooperatives' expenses for preparation of abandoned housing investments and on the purchase of vessels for maritime fishing.

GOVERNMENT PROGRAM PROVIDES FOR MORE SCHOOLS

LD251846 Warsaw PAP in English 1420 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Warsaw 25 May -- The Council of Ministers approved the government programme for the expansion of educational facilities for the next 10 years. The programme puts the main stress on building primary schools and kindergartens, since this is the field that suffers greatest shortcomings.

The scale of needs is very high. It is necessary to prepare school facilities for 1,300 thousand children, since this is the figure which is going to exceed the present number of pupils. This is coupled by deteriorating condition of school buildings, half of which dates back to pre-war years.

As regards kindergartens, Poland places last among the socialist countries as regards the index of children enjoying this form of care -- some 48 per cent. According to estimates, it would be necessary to build over 4,500 kindergartens to improve this situation. Over the same period, or till 1995, it would be necessary to build some 4,200 primary schools.

The implementation of the assumptions of the programme in question will require a broad support on the part of entire society.

FIGURES GIVEN FOR SOME CASES OF ECONOMIC CRIME

LD252249 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Inspections of craft workshops and private shops are disclosing many instances of underdeclaring profits, dishonest pricing, or providing services without appropriate permits. Out of 350 inspected private shops and workshops in Wroclaw Voivodship, significant financial irregularities were discovered in every fourth one. One hundred and thirteen enterprises and shops were inspected in Legnica Voivodship, and 1/2 of them were found to keep hidden goods, underdeclare the volume of sales, and not maintain records of takings.

Warsaw-Zoliborz District Internal Affairs Office: Radio equipment, video recorders, records, and audio and video cassettes have been brought here by inspectors of the Department for Economic Crime Fighting. The militia noticed steadily increasing trade in video cassettes at the Marymont market. One cassette cost Z10,000. The sellers were making Z2,000 per cassette after deducting the cost of purchase and recording. The business amounted to getting blank cassettes from abroad, copying from records, and selling without permits and taxes. The two young people had a turnover of more than Z3.5 million over 8 months, and the customers constantly wanted new recordings that would also be good -- as they are conventionally called on the cassette market.

Besides recordings of feature films swarming with explicit scenes, those who were very interested were able to buy various, to put it mildly, frivolous medleys. On top of that, also Spanish champagne -- with an appropriate markup, of course. This makes the suspects' situation somewhat worse since, besides unlawful copying, speculation, and trading, they will be charged with distributing pornography.

Audio cassettes had also turned out to be quite a good business. The chief producer, distributor, and salesman -- all in one -- was not nicknamed the "Cassette King" for nothing. After the deduction of own costs he made Z600 on one cassette. Annual turnover: more than Z1.5 million. The recordings were provided with foreign labels made in Poland. He too, sold the recorded cassettes without a permit or paying taxes.

The perpetrators will be brought to trial and held accountable by tax authorities.

NO SUCCESS FOR STUDENT OPPOSITION GROUPS

LD251312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Elections of rectors of higher educational establishments took place this month, in accordance with the regulations of the Higher Education Act, passed by the Sejm 2 years ago. One may recall that the act is quite unequivocal -- I quote: Higher educational establishments are state organizational units, set up to conduct scientific research, and educate and bring up the students in a socialist way, in accordance with the PPR Constitution. One has to recall this because besides lecturers and students, hardly anyone takes an everyday interest in these matters.

This is not some sort of stylistic device, but a regulation, which firmly places the higher educational establishments within the structure of the state and which defines their duties to society. By no stretch of the imagination are the higher educational establishments exempt from the universally binding norms that define citizens' rights and obligations, and those of institutions, toward each other and toward the state.

The Higher Education Act gives very extensive powers to self-management. They are reflected in the fact that it is possible for the entire academic community to take part in managing their institutions, to organize scientific and educational processes, to plan the course of studies, and to program educational courses.

An overwhelming majority of Polish higher educational establishments -- the recent material troubles notwithstanding -- discharge their duties well. The act plays an important role here: It opens up an extensive area in which scientists can be active. The legislative intention behind the act was precisely that. The calculation here was -- not without good grounds, either -- that the combination of enlightened minds, potential for constructive action, and democratic self-management within each community would yield considerable benefits to the higher educational establishments, to the state, and especially to the students. After all, they are gaining not just knowledge and qualifications essential for their professional lives, but they are being brought up learning the forms of social coexistence.

Each student embarking on studies pledges to persist in the pursuit of knowledge and acquisition of skills, prepares for employment for the good of the socialist fatherland, shows concern for the dignity of students and for the good name of his establishment, and observes the regulations in force in his establishments.

In a few higher educational establishments, however, groups of people have been found who decided to make use of the act's democratic nature for, to put it as simply as possible, antisocialist activities and for struggle against the state.

They made a mistake because they forgot that self-management also has to be within the law; that is to say, it must accord with the laws currently in force -- democracy cannot be abused or used for purposes that constitute a negation of democracy.

The opposition of the minister of higher education to the election of certain rectors who do not safeguard that the higher educational establishment in question will be managed in a manner that accords with the spirit and the letter of the Higher Education Act is fully justified and legally binding.

Let me, at this juncture, make use of the foreign observers' views. ASSOCIATED PRESS, the American agency, put this matter more succinctly than anyone else, stating outright: Even though proscribed, Solidarity throws down the gauntlet to the authorities through having its supporters elected to key positions in higher educational establishments. Radio Free Europe and other broadcasting stations immediately hastened to the defense of the rectors, designates objected to by the minister, praising their activities in the years 1980 and 1981 to high heaven.

Therefore, clear demarcation lines have taken shape and, after all, one could have foreseen this. On one side of these lines are the interests of the state and its higher educational establishments. On the other side, there are narrow interests of the wilting opposition groupings, supported by foreign centers with a vested interest in provoking tensions in our country. Attempts are being made to stir up the scientific community and the students to embark on some sort of protest action.

Well, what can one say to calm things down? In most higher educational establishments, unimpeded and creative work continues to proceed. The main problem, one that is closest to the hearts of the students, is the examination session.

The activities of tiny opposition groupings, active again in some centers, have absolutely no chance of being successful. The higher educational establishments, according to the act, are engaged, and will continue to do so, in scientific work and in bringing students up in accordance with the Constitution.

JABLONSKI AT LABOR PROTECTION COUNCIL MEETING

LD241728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Council of Labor Protection has held its inaugural meeting in its new composition. The meeting was attended by Henryk Jablonski. As it was emphasized, the Council of Labor Protection in its new term of office, should be not only an opinion and advisory body at the Main Inspectorate of Labor, but also an important cell of public influence for improving of work hygiene and safety. Integration of activity of the State Labor Inspectorate and administration bodies, trade unions, scientific millieu and the Social·Labor Inspectorate was considered as a most important task.

Kazimierz Zborski from Marceli Nowotko Steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski was appointed chairman of the council.

MILEWSKI, BEJGER VISIT GDANSK PZPR, SHIPYARD

LD230839 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP) -- On 22 May Miroslav Milewski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Stanislaw Bejger, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee, met a party aktiv and the leadership of the Gdansk Lenin Shipyard.

The current sociopolitical situation, the realization of the present economic tasks, and the development plans of this shipyard, one of the largest in Poland, were discussed at the meeting. Much attention was devoted to questions concerning further increasing the economic results of the shipyard's work.

Miroslaw Milewski also met the leadership of the Gdansk Voivodship PZPR Committee. In particular, the course of the campaign for the elections to the people's councils in the Gdansk littoral was discussed.

WOZNIAK ATTENDS WARSAW PRON MEETING ON ELECTIONS

LD262133 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] The voivodship election program was discussed at a plenary meeting of the Warsaw Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] Council. The meeting was attended by candidates for the Warsaw People's Council. Present were Marian Wozniak, Mieczyslaw Szostek, and Miecyslaw Debicki. Provisions and proposals were presented by the chairman of the Warsaw PRON Council, Professor Adolf Orowski, in a 10-point list of the most important issues of the voivodship election program based on proposals and postulates put forward at consultative meetings between candidates and the electorate, the regional socioeconomic development program prepared by the municipal office, and regional, municipal, and parish election programs. During discussion, the satisfaction of the housing needs of the population of the capital and voivodships was deemed the most basic issue.

SIWAK SPEAKS ABOUT ELECTIONS TO WALBRZYCH MINERS

LD262234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Albin Siwak has stayed in Walbrzych. In the hard coal mine he met with the mining party aktiv, and representatives of local work enterprises. Speaking about the coming elections for people's councils, Albin Siwak stressed the constant growth of the awareness of the working class, whose representatives on the new councils will be obliged to watch over the proper implementation of vital undertakings for the good for their environments.

KATOWICE ACCELERATES MISDEMEANOR PROCEEDINGS

LD260151 Katowice Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] In order to further consolidate public security and order, and to improve social discipline, the Katowice voivoda introduces -- beginning 25 May -- accelerated proceedings before the misdemeanor courts throughout the voivodship. This concerns the law on upbringing in sobriety and countering alcoholism, as well as offenses against social order and calm, against state and socialized institutions, against safety and order in transport, against public mores, and against the obligation to report [pol obowiazek ewidencji].

PZPR SECRETARY MICHALEK ON FARM POLICY

PM251931 Katowice TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA in Polish 18 May 84 p 3

[Interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Zbigniew Michalek by TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZA correspondent Hanna Smolanska; date and place not given]

[Text] Smolanska: You are, Comrade Secretary, fond of quoting the jocular saying that God favors each successive leadership team...

Michalek: ...until He becomes wise to it....

Smolanska: Has He stopped favoring this one, then?

Michalek: Not at all -- you need only look out the window. The sowing has been completed, and now it has started raining, as if on cue. There was also very little autumn rape that needed plowing over, considering the kind of winter we had, which might have proved really tough and destroyed more of our autumn-sown crops.

Smolanska: What then is the current state of our agriculture?

Michalek: It is not bad; and as regards agricultural production itself, that is quite decent.

Smolanska: What about our livestock production?

Michalek: We have 800,000 more hogs than in December last year, there is a slow upward trend in the numbers of sows, and there are more piglets -- and if there are more piglets, there will be more pork.

Smolanska: But farmers often question the profitability of livestock production.

Michalek: Every type of production will be unprofitable if you have low productivity. It will be unprofitable to grow crops if your yield per hectare is low. It will be unprofitable to keep dairy cattle if your cows produce a mere 2,000 to 3,000 liters of milk instead of twice that volume. It will be unprofitable to raise meat cattle if you use 6 to 7 kilograms of protein feed to obtain a weight increase of 1 kilogram. Moreover, here in Poland we feed our hogs with crushed grain containing no other feed components, and the result is that the statistical Polish hog's lifespan is 3 months longer than, for instance, that of its West German counterpart. We could, of course, rejoice over the humanitarian implications of this, but that is not quite the point here.

Smolanska: Of course not; the main point is whether we get our pork chops.

Michalek: Precisely. And, given this excessive consumption of feed, 1 kilogram of pork loin is equivalent to some 5 or 6 loaves of bread. So we must choose between one or the other: We will either opt for the meat or for the bread.

Smolanska: Can we not have both?

Michalek: We can not, because we must first put our crop production in order. Let us not forget here that our high level of meat consumption in the past years was due exclusively to the large imports of animal feed. And this, in turn, was bought on credit. There can be no going back to that.

Smolanska: So?

Michalek: As I have already said, there are certain favorable trends in livestock production. If these are maintained, by the end of June we will have 16.5 million hogs. Consequently, in the fourth quarter upward trends will begin to appear in the contract purchasing of livestock. We must therefore get through the second and third quarter somehow.

Smolanska: Will we continue to give preference to crop production?

Michalek: Of course. I will not depart from that policy as long as my voice counts for anything.

Smolanska: In an earlier interview for our paper you spoke about the high-gluten wheat we had imported from the Soviet Union and sown at the Glubczyce and Kietrz State Farm Complexes. You were quoting yields, multiplying them by the number of hectares and successive years....

Michalek: That is correct. We had very high yields.

Smolanska: Yes, but when, some time later, I read in the transcript of a very high-level debate that that high-gluten wheat was eventually sent in for grinding because the Central Seed Agency was not interested in it, I must admit to throwing up my hands in despair.

Michalek: But this is not true. You must not believe it, for people have said all kinds of things about it in different places. I personally saw huge plantations of this wheat in the Koszalin region as well as large fields of it in the Szczecin region, and in our own state farm complex in Glubczyce we grew 700 hectares of it. And it was only two sample lots that were sent in for grinding -- for a gluten content analysis. And the gluten content turned out to be as high as we had expected.

Smolanska: Is it also not true that we have sold seed potatoes abroad only to find later that we were running short of it ourselves?

Michalek: Of course it is not true.

Smolanska: Why the shortage then?

Michalek: All losses in seed production, including seed potato production, take a long time to make up. That is why we have introduced the system of subsidies in our seed industry.

Smolanska: This is a vexing issue, considering that Poland is a potato power. Almost as vexing as that of butter rationing.

Michalek: Agreed -- and what makes matters worse is that our cows do not realize we are having a crisis and keep producing milk most admirably. The problem lies in the fact that we are not able to get all that milk processed.

Smolanska: In that case you ought to invest. Did our agriculture and the agricultural foodstuffs industry manage to stay within the investment quota determined at the ninth party congress and subsequently confirmed at the joint PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum? How, in general, do you assess the realization of the resolution issued by the joint plenum? What has been put into practice?

Michalek: It is easier to list those things which we have not managed to put into practice. It has not been possible to put into practice the proposal that the share of investment in agriculture and the food industry in the Central Annual Plan should amount to 28 percent (since the target figure for next year ought to be 30 percent). We have analyzed the reasons for this state of affairs. It turned out that there has been more investment outside agriculture, and with the increase in those investments the percentage share -- but not the actual share -- had decreased. We have not done well, either, with the improvement of land through irrigation or drainage, although it was on the list of government tenders. Finally, and this has been the worst failure, the self-government system envisaged for the rural communities has not taken off.

Smolanska: Do their self-government bodies not work at all?

Michalek: Not as well as one would have wished. This is caused, among other things, by the fact that our farming communities are not too familiar with the law on self-government bodies. In the immediate future we will be organizing a whole series of meetings for agricultural circles, farming cooperatives, and members of the Food Economy Bank, and so there will be enough opportunity to put our heads together on this problem.

Smolanska: I know of other institutions in our farming sector which would also like to discuss their future with you, Comrade Secretary, and with Minister Zieba. I am thinking about the State Agricultural Machine Stations [POM]. We had a meeting of POM members in the Katowice region, and interesting things came to the surface there. Namely, that the POM's have a very high production potential which, unfortunately, is not utilized. Can we afford such waste?

Michalek: Of course we cannot, but this is the result of the organizational reform. A lot is now dependent on the voivodas.

Smolanska: This is true. The ministry has ceded the state farm complexes and the POM's; the cooperative sector follows its own road; and recently land improvement and land management have been removed from the department's brief....

Michalek: Well, not quite. Land management has not been taken from us complete.

Smolanska: In this case, I would like to ask you what the Ministry of Agriculture is doing.

Michalek: I can say, without exaggeration, that it is very busy. Perhaps even busier than before, for in many instances we have to deal with 49 different agricultural policies. And this is a difficult problem. You could, of course, come to the conclusion that it is all working badly and is impossible to manage, and therefore we should return to the old methods and make it all centralized again. And such inclinations have appeared already, although not on the part of the central authorities. But this, I think, is not the point. We must look for solutions that will make it possible to manage our food economy while allowing enterprises to retain their autonomy.

Smolanska: And my last question. Soon we will be talking about the harvest. Will the bane of all the past harvest campaigns, that of baler twine, raise its ugly head again?

Michalek: Both myself and the minister of the agriculture have often spoken on this subject, although there should be no need for it. For the twine should simply be there, and how industry goes about it is its own headache. But I am a realist:

Twine will in all probability be scarce again, for I do not believe that industry will solve the problem. We had been, after all, importing a great deal of twine from Brazil. That gap is difficult to fill. We need to invest, but this takes a long time. On the other hand, other solutions are possible, of purely organizational nature, which are worth considering.

Smolanska: Thank you for the interview.

SOLIDARITY CALLS FOR BOYCOTT OF ELECTIONS

Radio Solidarity Broadcast

NC242150 Paris AFP in English 2128 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 24 (AFP) -- The underground radio station, Radio Solidarity, broadcast today for several minutes, calling for a boycott of the June 17 municipal elections which will be the first nationwide vote since Solidarity was formed in August 1980. The previous broadcast by the underground radio of the banned trade union was on April 27 when it called for protest demonstrations on May day. Today's heavily jammed broadcast was received in a section of new buildings in Brodno, in northeast Warsaw.

Bujak Urges Boycott

NC261119 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 26 (AFP) -- Poland's ranking underground leader, Zbigniew Bujak, has called for a boycott of the municipal elections on June 17 by all former supporters of the trade union Solidarity according to a clandestine union [word indistinct]. The appeal was contained in the latest newsletter put out by the trade union's underground leadership yesterday, which reached Western correspondents today.

The purported Bujak message said that all former members -- the union had an estimated 10 million before it was banned -- should not only boycott the elections, but also state publicly why they were doing so. It also said they had a duty to demonstrate their feelings openly and encourage others to join the boycott. If they could not put together leaflets, they should write on walls. The word "boycott" should be seen everywhere, Mr. Bujak purportedly said. The letter appealed in particular to intellectuals, priests and teachers, who, because of their professions, had the duty to speak out what they thought of the elections, he said.

The goal was to obtain 10 million abstentions, which would mean a maximum turn-out of only 60 per cent of the electorate for these first nationwide elections since August 1980, when Solidarity was formed. He said it would be practically impossible to obtain precise results of the poll, but they would have estimates and exact figures for some constituencies, because of the collaboration of some members of electoral commissions.

Zbigniew Bujak, who has been wanted by the police since December 1981, said the boycott appeal was not against the law and that any prosecutions resulting from it would be contrary to the Penal Code. In any event, he said the authorities would not be in a position to punish millions of people for taking part in a boycott.

Recently the official press published the articles of the code relating to elections, with interpretations from the Supreme Court, one of which stated that anyone who tried to influence a voter to abstain was liable to up to two years in prison.

RZECZPOSPOLITA: URBAN PRESS CONFERENCES

15 May

AU231107 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 21 May 84 p 6

["Transcript" of Minister Jerzy Urban's press conference with foreign newsmen at INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 15 May]

[Excerpts] Bryan Brumley, AP: Could you tell us about the trials of Frasyniuk and Pinior?

Urban: Pinior's trial is still continuing, but Wladyslaw Frasyniuk's trial ended on 12 May. It was a trial against the former chairman of the Lower Silesia Solidarity in Wroclaw, who is serving a 3-year sentence in the Barczewo penitentiary. He was tried for insulting the Barczewo penitentiary deputy chief warden on 5 December 1983. Frasyniuk pleaded not guilty, but the court found him guilty and sentenced him to 10 months' imprisonment. The sentence is not final.

Barber, REUTER: Is Frasyniuk's 10 months' sentence concurrent with his 3 years' sentence?

Urban: No, it is not.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: Will foreign newsmen be able to attend the trial in connection with Przemyk's death, which begins on 30 May?

Urban: I am unable to answer your question because it is for the court and not for the state authorities to decide.

Peter Johnsson, 7 DAGAR weekly (7 DAYS), Sweden: Yesterday I attended a performance of a passage from Adam Mickiewicz's "Forefathers," part III. The performance took place in the Church of the Cross. I was told that the Warsaw theaters have been forbidden to produce this play for the past 6 months, and that is why it has been produced in that church. I was also told that Teatr Dramatyczny had asked the censor's office last October for permission to produce "The Forefathers" and that it had been refused permission. I would like to ask you whether my information is correct and if so, why a play written by your national poet cannot be performed in the capital of his country.

Urban: I am unable to answer your question because I do not know the plans of the theaters and the possible difficulties they may encounter. All I can tell you is that your information is untrue and your interpretation false. Many theaters countrywide have produced Mickiewicz's "Forefathers." Polish Television also produced that play recently. What you have said is one of the malicious slanders you often encounter in the communities of the people who impart to their activities -- in this case to artistic activities in a church -- some special political meaning and imply that they engage in their activities under the impact of terrible necessity occasioned by various restrictions on public life. Your information is one of those obviously biased pieces of news.

You are new to this conference, so I will add that last week I spoke of the reports published by DIE WELT that Mrozek's plays had been banned in Poland. I supplied data to show that several theatres are continuing to produce Mrozek's plays and that this is also true of Bertold Brecht, who, amusingly enough, had also been alleged to have been banned in our country.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: Minister, has the minister of higher education made a statement in connection with the election of Professor Szaniawski as rector of Warsaw University?

Urban: No, he has not. However, it is significant that your question concerns the election of Professor Szaniawski as rector-elect of Warsaw University. Your question is significant because, although 75 rectors of university-type schools have been elected up to now, it concerns only and precisely Professor Szaniawski. That means that you think that there is something strange about that election. The minister of higher education, science, and technology has so far not made any statement concerning the person of the rector-elect of Warsaw University, but I can tell you that Professor Klemens Szaniawski was chairman of an oppositionist group committed to the struggle against the state authorities. That group, which called itself the Coordinating Committee for Creative Organizations, was not recognized by the authorities. I take the view that electing a political activist who had fiercely fought state policy, to the post of rector, which entails cooperation with the authorities, is bound to cause at least the raising of eyebrows. The fact is that that election is causing the raising of Western newsmen's eyebrows, and I have taken note of this.

Perhaps I might say a few words about elections in general, although it is still too early to give a full evaluation of them. I have in mind academic elections. Over 50 percent of the rectors elected in the schools run by the Ministry of Higher Education are PZPR members, which is proof of the high prestige of party scholars. This estimate is still valid. In most schools those candidates for rectors and prorectors have been elected who were recommended to party electors by their party organizations. In most schools the elections took place in a serious and correct mood -- that is, in line with the law and the statute. A prudent selection of persons was the dominating feature. The elections have made it possible to gather considerable experience regarding the working of the law on university-level schools. This experience, which continues to be gathered, will be used by us to improve the system of self-government in colleges. In some academic centers and colleges some misunderstandings of the nature of university-level schools' self-government have asserted themselves. Those misunderstandings are threatening the correct functioning of the elected bodies. Some people confuse self-government with independence from state bodies and aspire to a sovereign authority in colleges. There have even been cases when the state administrative bodies have been refused the right to make inquiries about events in colleges. Such misunderstandings, which are political in color, will rapidly disappear because they are in conflict with the state nature of university-level schools and with the letter of the law. Up to now 75 rectors have been elected, and this is all I want to tell you today.

B. Margueritte: If I may correct myself: I regard Professor Szaniawski's election not so much as abnormal as very interesting. Two: I assert that you, Minister, have expressed your veto and that we can assume that the minister of higher education will toe your line. Am I right? In view of this I would like to ask you another question: If a rector is elected despite a negative opinion of the party organization in his college, can it be assumed that he will not be vetoed by the minister of higher education, no matter what?

Urban: I will answer only your question because the rest of what you said was just commentaries, and commentaries are not what newsmen are supposed to make at a press conference. You see, it is for me to interpret events and for you to ask questions. The academic elections are governed by the law on higher education. I have given you a kind of a political analysis. It goes without saying that party organizations in colleges do favor one of the candidates for election, but he does not have to always be a party member because party organizations do not always support a candidate who is a party member. Party organizations are mindful of the good of their colleges.

Of course, it does happen that the person backed by the party organization loses his election, which depends on the strength and influence of the organization. Certainly, the person who has been elected becomes rector or prorector. After all, the fact that a person negatively assessed by the party organization has been elected does not necessarily mean that the elected will not properly discharge his duties. After all, it is often that selection is made from several good candidates, of whom only one is voted for by party electors.

Gert Baumgarten, STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG: Minister, you said that Professor Szaniawski was at one time chairman of that oppositionist commission -- of the Coordinating Commission. However, do the authorities, and do you, think that Mr Klemens Szaniawski might have changed his views in the meantime?

Urban: I have noted the recommendation offered to Professor Szaniawski by STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG for supposedly having changed his erroneous views. I have mentioned one of the facts that illustrate Professor Klemens Szaniawski's political attitude. Despite what Mr Margueritte has suggested, I neither impose a decision on the minister of higher education nor prejudice his own decision. However, I do not know how to treat Mr Baumgarten's assurance that Professor Szaniawski has changed his views. I do not know of any indications that he has. I have said two things only: that his election has an obvious political nature and that the minister has still not made a decision on his case.

S. Odoriz, EFE: Of the 75 rectors who have been elected so far, with how many has the minister of higher education had problems concerning their approval?

J. Urban: So far he has voiced reservation concerning two rectors.

R. Marsch, DPA: You told us at the last press conference that the education minister had voiced reservations about the rector from Poznan. In other words, he has now expressed disapproval about one more. Who?

J. Urban: The rector-elect from the Boleslaw Bierut University in Wroclaw.

R. Marsch: Why?

J. Urban: I do not know at the moment. We can tell you later.

G. Baumgarten: Perhaps I can ask another question while we are on the subject. Is it true that the rector-elect at the Bierut University in Wroclaw is a PZPR member?

J. Urban: No, he is a nonparty man. Any more questions?

Voice from the hall: What is the rector's name?

J. Urban: Professor Andrzej Wiktor.

B. Brumley: Yesterday, the primate's office and the primate himself accused PAP of distorting the contents of a sermon delivered by the primate. Can you comment?

J. Urban: I know about this. PAP has told me that so far it has not received the text of the Krakow sermon, and is therefore unable to say whether the abridged version made by the Krakow journalist after hearing the sermon and presented by PAP is a faithful rendering, or whether it departs from the authorized text of the sermon.

S. Odoriz: Can we expect PAP to correct the information given earlier about the sermon after it has received the text of it?

J. Urban: I tell you that contrary to reports, PAP has not received the text of the sermon yet. You are asking how PAP will react after reading a text it does not know. It is necessary first to compare the text presented by PAP with the original text. I cannot say anything.

John Kiffner, NEW YORK TIMES: Mr Minister, on the evening that the Soviet Union announced it would not be taking part in the Olympics, Polish TV backed up this news with a film extract showing people wearing masks and special uniforms who were climbing ropes and jumping about. This was meant to suggest that they were terrorists preparing to disrupt the games. It so happens that I was in the United States 1 month earlier and I saw this very same film extract. It was part of an ABC-TV report showing police training. The police were preparing security arrangements at the Olympics. Since you are making so much effort to put right all the discrepancies in the reports of foreign correspondents in Poland, I would like to ask whether this erroneous and confusing Polish TV information will also be put right.

J. Urban: First of all I wish to assure you that I also make a lot of effort to put right discrepancies in the reports and articles of the Polish media. This is one of my permanent tasks as spokesman because this is a question of relations between the press and the government. I often correct the mistakes of our press and any unjustified criticism made by it. Second, I am unable to comment on what you said about false supporting material being selected in a Polish television program. I do not rule out this possibility, but I did not see the program. I will check and announce my findings here publicly. All right?

Excuse me, the Radio Committee representative here explains that a film of these people in masks climbing up ladders was shown, but it was supported by a commentary that the antiterrorist preparations will not guarantee the security of athletes in Los Angeles. In other words, Polish television did not make an error; it correctly explained the film it was showing and said that it was showing antiterrorist units exercizing.

AP [no person named as published]: I have two questions. Could you tell us the exact accusations that have been made against Pinior, and what specific flags did these hooligans tear down during the May occurrences?

J. Urban: To answer the first question, I do not know the details and cannot give the accusations on which the Pinior case is based. You may obtain the information in my office after the conference. The second question: Flags were torn down which were white-red and red in color.

17 May

AU251411 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 18 May 84 pp 1, 5

[PAP report: "The Government Press Spokesman Meets With Polish Newsmen at Press Conference"; persons submitting questions not identified]

[Excerpts] Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban met with Polish newsmen in Warsaw on 17 June.

To begin J. Urban said: As the Government Press Bureau has already reported, at its 14 May session the Government Presidium adopted the government plan for implementing the decisions of the Ninth ZSL Congress.

The government has allotted to agriculture and food production first-class tasks within the strategy of overcoming our socioeconomic crisis. Agriculture has been given the necessary political guarantees and priority in legal and economic measures, as attested to, for example, by the constitutional guarantee of the durability of private farms, the equal development of all sectors of farming, the assured profitability of farming, and efforts to equalize the incomes of the rural and urban populations.

The Sejm program for the development of farming and food production up to 1990 lays down tasks to increase farm production, food production, and food consumption, defines the national economy's commitments vis-a-vis farming, and provides for productive ties between private farming and the national economy, thus creating prospects for modernizing the structure of farming.

Today no one can fail to see that our country's food self-sufficiency has been greatly improved, especially if we take into consideration the extent to which the exports and imports of food have been balanced. The adverse balance in the food trade was reduced from Z164 billion in 1981 and Z14.7 billion last year. Poland has achieved the precrisis level of net farm production. The 1983 national income of farming achieved the level of 1978, whereas the national income of the entire national economy was 19.2 percent lower. Proportions between plant and animal production have been restored. Polish farming has been relatively quick in adapting itself to limited imports of fodder, and today its animal production relies on its own fodder resources and small supplementary fodder imports. The process of assigning arable land for nonfarming purposes has been halted, the agrarian structure is being slowly improved, and the average size of private farms has been increased.

The government is aware of some difficulties in implementing the farm development program and, especially, of the fact that the national economy's profarming orientation is developing more slowly than assumed. Because the processing industry is slow in processing farm produce, the planned increases in basic food consumption are not being achieved.

The government will make consistent efforts to increase the efficiency of implementing the farming and food development programs, especially to increase the production capacities of the industries producing to meet the needs of farming and food production and to ensure that farming receives 30 percent of investment outlays. The production capacities of the farm produce processing industry will be expanded. The government takes the view that improving water supplies for rural areas is now a top task. A special government program for that purpose is under preparation.

The program for improving the rural population's living and working conditions will continue to be consistently implemented. The people's councils, which will be elected on June 17, will guide the activities of local administrations in line with the local election programs and the people's wishes.

Active economic and social policy in rural areas, the choice of correct lines of action, a better coordination of activities, and a more efficient management of resources help to ensure that farmers give extensive support to the government's farm policy. This will certainly be seen in the support given by rural areas to the program and candidates of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] during the elections to the people's councils. This also enables us to optimistically appraise the prospects for increasing food production, for achieving food self-sufficiency, and for improving the rural population's living conditions.

The farm policy jointly formulated by the PZPR and the ZSL will be continued and strengthened in the interest of the Polish people, state, and rural areas.

Question: Could you comment on the results of the countrywide control checks on the nonsocialized sectors of the economy? Why has just this sector been controlled?

[Urban] Some segments of that sector have been subjected to particularly intensive control checks because this is what our people, especially the workers class, want. Party ranks have also expressed their concern over the performance of the private sector. The National Conference of PZPR Delegates pointed out that there had been considerable deviations from the rules and principles binding on that sector, and this was confirmed by many letters by citizens to the Council of Ministers Committee for Observing Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline and by the results of sample control checks carried out by fiscal chambers and by the State Trade Inspectorate. Price boosting, acquiring excessive riches, profits out of proportion to honest efforts, and the opulent way of life of some of the representatives of private production and trade continue to make people angry. The control checks, which were ordered by General C. Kiszczak, who is chairman of that committee, have been carried out in over 2,000 enterprises. Penal proceedings have been instituted in almost 500 cases, 535 persons have been indicted, 50 persons have been temporarily detained, 3 persons have been banned from economic activities, and 8 persons may be so banned when proceedings against them are completed. As you can see, the state is not taking any action to eliminate private nonfarming enterprise, but is trying to induce it to be honest. The control checks in question have also been made in Polonia enterprises, the activities of which are supposed to stimulate the inflow of foreign exchange into Poland and not its outflow from Poland. The results of these control checks are still unknown.

Question: Will an amnesty depend in any way on the results of the elections to the people's councils:

[Urban] I have nothing to say on the subject of an amnesty. I do not see any connection between the act of voting and the act of mercy, but there may be an indirect connection between the two because in the past all amnesties were proclaimed when the development of the social, political, and economic situation warranted them and when certain types of criminality did not threaten acute dangers.

Question: Will the Polish Government allow individual Polish athletes to participate in the Olympics?

[Urban] An athlete who wants to participate in the Olympics as an individual must fill in the accreditation card [karta akredytacyjna], which must be approved and countersigned by the Polish Olympic Committee, which, and not the government bodies, decides such issues.

Question: Has the 15 percent increase in the cost of living, which has been planned for this year, been implemented?

[Urban] It is estimated that the plan in question has been implemented 80 percent. However, since wages and cash incomes have increased in excess of the plan, the plan for retail prices hikes will most probably have to be revised, unfortunately, in order to cope with income increases, which have run ahead of production increases. This means that we will have to raise the prices for some goods and services produced by the socialized economy. However, these hikes will not really affect the broadest masses of consumers, but parasite elements will be hit because they will lose the sources of illegal profits.

Question: Is it true that in the interview you have given to GLOS SZCZECINSKI, an excerpt of which has been carried by POLITYKA, you have said TRYBUNA LUDU, RZECZPOSPOLITA, and NOWE DROGI should implement party policy and that television and the weeklies should follow a new line?

[Urban] I have never said anything about a political line. I have theorized on the subject of propaganda methodology. I expressed the view -- stressing that no other person shares it -- that the motives for publishing certain texts are connected with the desire to influence public consciousness and that the motives for publishing other texts are merely connected with the desire to impart certain political accents that are needed in internal political life. My point was that, for example, the television gives too much space to formal matters that can interest only the power apparatus. This is what I have said. Only this.

Question: The present industrial amalgamations [zrzeszenia] have taken over all functions of the old industrial associations [zjednoczenia]. Poland is still being harassed by a mania for debates and conferences....

[Urban] It is true that there are too many conferences in our country. There have been many attempts to ration them, but no attempt has succeeded. We have an elemental habit of organizing too many meetings, but the government will not despair and will find the necessary means to stop this surfeit. The present amalgamations have nothing in common with the old associations. They employ some 35 percent fewer staff than the associations and cannot order plants about. The law says that they can merely provide services. It is against the law for them to issue directives.

Question: Does the government know the public response to the stand of the trade union federations and to the reply given by M. Rakowski?

[Urban] There have been no public polls on that, but we can say that the response has varied. Large segments of our community agreed with the thesis of the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and other segments shared the views of the trade unionists. Some people took the middle road and saw the theses of the committee as only partially right and some people said: "Perhaps the government is right, but what matters to me is that my wage does not last till the following pay day. The economic situation is no concern of mine. I refuse to acknowledge it."

Question: What was the significance of the presence at the previous press conference for Polish newsmen of Jerzy Turowicz, chief editor of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY?

[Urban] I do not understand your question. J. Turowicz is chief editor of that weekly, and our conferences are open to all newsmen. Your question is strange. Every paper interested in the subject of a press conference sends its representative. I present government policy to all who want to obtain our information and to get to know our arguments, regardless of their attitude toward our activities.

22 May

AU251719 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 23 May 84 pp 1, 5

[PAP report on press conference given by Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban with the participation of Eugeniusz Ciszak, deputy minister of mining and energy, and Antoni Karas, deputy minister of foreign trade, to foreign journalists in Warsaw on 22 May; not all participants identified]

[Excerpts] Question: How did the meeting between the State Council chairman [Henryk Jablonski] and the pope go and what were its results? This is one of a number of questions.

Jerzy Urban: The talks were conducted in a good atmosphere and were characterized by a concern for the preservation of peace and the welfare of the Polish people, their propitious future, overcoming their difficulties, and Poland's development. The State Council chairman also met with Cardinal Cassaroli as planned in the program for his Rome visit. This took place on the Cardinal's initiative. Cardinal Cassaroli is the head of the Vatican State Secretariat.

Question: Does the State Council chairman's visit to the pope bring Poland any closer to establishing full diplomatic relations with the Vatican?

Jerzy Urban: I have nothing to say about the purport of the talks between Professor Henryk Jablonski and Pope John Paul II. In accordance with Vatican tradition, the subject of such talks is not published and we fully respect this custom. We are expecting Archbishop Poggi in Warsaw soon, and while I am on the subject, I would like to point out the diversity of the Polish Government's contacts with the Vatican, contacts that are diverse with regard to significance and level. The existing forms of contact, the press spokesman said, ensure a good possibility of consulting one another whenever the need arises.

BBC correspondent: What is the legal basis for the decision the minister made to suspend electoral bodies?

Jerzy Urban: The minister made this decision on the basis of Article 13 of Act 2, Point 1, issue on 22 July 1983, on the special legal regulations during the period of overcoming the sociopolitical crisis and on the change of certain laws.

Question: The former aktivists of an artistic and scientific associations' consultative committee wrote a letter protesting that they had been called an opposition group. Please comment on this fact.

Jerzy Urban: I stand by the assessment I previously made, said the spokesman, and do not see any need to change it. The people who signed the letter addressed to the premier protesting this will receive a reply and I will be ready to comment on this when it is made. All I can say is that if Messrs Gustaw Holoubek, Klemens Szaniawski, Andrzej Wajda, Juliusz Zulawski, Andrzej Jarecki, or Kazimierz Dziewanowski feel offended by the fact I said they are opponents of the government's policies, then it is a reaction that should be happily acknowledged.

A correspondent from the Czechoslovak press agency then asked J. Urban to comment on the results that had so far been obtained from the controls conducted in the private sector.

Jerzy Urban: The controls, the spokesman said, have recently been stepped up. They are aimed against people who grow rich dishonestly at the cost of working people. Up until 20 May, over 7,000 properties belonging to the unsocialized economic had been inspected. As a result of this, 1,907 preparatory proceedings have been instituted concerning penal and penal-fiscal cases. Almost 2,000 suspects have been charged and 90 of them have been put under temporary arrest. Until now, financial bodies have levied monetary fines amounting to over Z114,000 on the owners of the establishments who violated the enforced regulations.

As a result of the controls, property of suspected persons valued at about Z230 million has been taken over or used as security against the monetary fines they owe. This property includes luxury villas, cars, silver, foreign currency, and so on. More than 900 people have been fined and 333 have been charged by misdemeanor courts, while 21 have had their trade permits withdrawn, and bodies of the state administration are examining proposals to do the same to 137 others.

The spokesman also gave several examples of particularly glaring frauds. For example, penal-fiscal proceedings had been instituted in Krakow against Wojciech G., an Australian citizen and owner of a Polonian firm producing hosiery, who had expanded his activities to introduce the sale of 2.5 tons of coffee and other imported goods valued at Z9.5 million. The minimum amount of tax repayments he owes on this venture is Z5.6 million.

In Gdansk, Wieslaw S., who had been trading in foreign goods without a permit to do so or without paying tax, was arrested. He tried to give militia functionaries half a million zlotys and some gold jewelry to persuade them to refrain from conducting a control. The regional prosecutor in Gdansk has instituted investigations into this case and has put the suspect under temporary arrest. The size of the bribe, J. Urban said, testifies to the profitability of such illegal dealings.

These controls will be stepped up in accordance with social demands. General Czeslaw Kiszczak, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Committee for Observance of the Law, Public Order, and Discipline, issued a degree to step up these activities. The controls will be focused on only some branches of the private economy -- on the ones that seem to be the most plagued by criminal offenses. However, J. Urban said, honest owners of workshops or shops should not fear these activities.

Next, Deputy Minister Ciszak spoke about Polish mining's potential and development prospects.

He said that intensive geological tests conducted since the war have shown that Poland possesses known coal reserves amounting to some 63 billion metric tons. Right now, some 30 billion metric tons are available for extraction. This figure applies to coal mines which are already functioning and to those under construction.

Out of the almost 5 billion metric tons that have been extracted since the war, almost 80 percent has been for the needs of the country's economy and population, he continued. The remaining 20 percent have been exported. Last April, the amount of coal sent abroad by us reached the 1 billion metric ton mark. The power industry has been and is the greatest industrial consumer of coal. Since the war, almost 800 million metric tons of coal have been allocated for the needs of the population. The greatest coal deliveries took place in 1982 and 1983. Right now there are almost 399,000 people working in coal mines. However, it is the modernization of extracting systems and an intensive development of the scientific-technological base that have encouraged a development of coal extraction. The deputy minister also pointed out that the electronics and industrial machine industries are closely connected with the extracting industry.

Next, Deputy Minister Karas informed the journalists about current Polish coal exports. He recalled that coal has always been important for the national economy and has always occupied a prominent place on the list of exports. The importance of coal exports has risen significantly during times of economic difficulties. For example, coal accounted for over 90 percent of our foreign trade income immediately after the war.

Next, both ministerial representatives replied to questions from journalists. Here is a concise summary of the most important details conveyed to the foreign correspondents:

-- At the beginning of the eighties, the United States, taking advantage of Poland's reduced coal extraction, took our place on many world markets. A special mission was sent to Europe with the task of undermining our country's position as a reliable partner and supplier. However, many recipients of American coal are already failing to renew the contracts they made earlier, because Polish coal is of an exceptionally high quality. The proximity of the supplier and a preference for European sources of supply also influences this choice. Poland is also better able to adapt itself flexibily to the needs of the consumer. In effect, our country has regained its position on almost all coal markets, beating the Americans.

-- Poland is banking on coal exports, as well as on exports of mining machinery. Extraction costs in our country are negligible compared to costs in, say, France or Belgium. Nevertheless, we would also like to export more sophisticated goods, including mining machinery.

-- Our country is taking part in preparations for coal extraction in many countries of the world. We are not afraid of competition because the demand for coal is going to rise constantly. Let those countries that export coal to Japan fear competition from China, which is extracting more and more coal.

-- It is not true that there have been Polish-British talks on the subject of additional coal deliveries to Great Britain. There has merely been an attempt this year to create a scandal surrounding not further specified Polish-British talks. This is invented news. We tried to publish an explanation in the British press, but no paper was interested.

JARUZELSKI CITED ON FATE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

OW300410 Hong Kong AFP in English 0345 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 30 (AFP) -- Two leading Polish writers met Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski recently and asked him to have the author of "Report, the State of Siege" released from prison, informed sources said here today. But Gen Jaruzelski told Andrzej Kusniewica and Igor Newerly that author Marek Nowakowski's case was "serious" and there was no chance he would be freed soon. Mr Nowakowski, whose "Report" was published in France and distributed clandestinely in Poland, has been imprisoned since March 7 on charges of collaborating with people representing western organizations involved in activities which threaten Polish interests.

At the same meeting, Gen Jaruzelski said that "in several weeks there could be news" on what is to happen to other political prisoners, particularly 11 opposition leaders held in jail here without trial for the past two-and-a-half years. The Roman Catholic Church has been negotiating with the government for several months for the release of all political prisoners -- 575 by official count and 700 according to independent sources. The talks are deadlocked, but authorities may make a gesture before July 22, the 50th anniversary of the creation of modern Poland.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO DENMARK -- Lucjan Piatkowski, until recently a deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the PZPR Central Committee, has been appointed the PPR's ambassador to Denmark. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 28 May 84 LD]

CEAUSESCU, LEADERS MEET WITH U.S. BUSINESSMEN

AU291830 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received a group of U.S. businessmen led by George Gellert, vice chairman of the American-Romanian Economic Council and president of Atalanta Corporation from New York, which is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Comrades Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government; Manea Manescu, vice president of the State Council; Gheorge Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Ion Patan, Vasile Pungan, Petre Gigea, Gheorghe David, Gheorghe Dinu, Ioan Florea, ministers; Ion Cetateanu, counselor to the republic's president; and Nicolae Eremia, chairman of the Romanian Foreign Trade Bank. David Funderburk, ambassador of the United States in Bucharest, was also present.

During the talk, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the two sides examined aspects of Romanian-American relations and especially aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries. During the meeting, George Gellert, leader of the group and other U.S. businessmen expressed warm thanks to President Nicolae Ceausescu for being received and for the hospitality they enjoy in our country. They assessed the current stage of economic cooperation, especially of Romanian-American trade exchanged, as positive and expressed their desire to further act to develop and expand mutually advantageous bilateral cooperation. The U.S. businessmen stressed that the economic potential of the two countries permits the further intensification and development of production sharing and cooperation in other areas, and the expansion of trade exchanges and long-term cooperation.

The vice chairman of the Romanian-American Economic Council conveyed congratulations to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for the opening of the Danube-Black Sea Canal, the new waterway that will shorten the transportation distance of goods on the Danube, and which will open up new possibilities for intensifying trade relations.

Greeting the delegation members, President Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, expressed satisfaction with the visit of the U.S. businessmen in our country and stressed that it will contribute to expanding relations between Romania and the United States. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that Romanian-American relations can be characterized as positive and that they serve the interests in progress of our countries and peoples, and the general cause of peace, cooperation, and international detente. In this context, he stressed the important role played by the Romanian-American Economic Council in extensively promoting cooperation, and in developing trade relations between our countries.

During the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized the need to continue to act to identify new forms of economic exchange and production sharing in order to conclude long-term contracts, and to create new joint companies that will ensure stability and mutual guarantees for fruitful cooperation. In this context, he stressed the importance of placing Romanian-American economic cooperation on a more lasting and long-term basis. The head of the Romanian state expressed our country's determination to continue to develop exchanges and cooperation with the United States and stressed that both sides have to act to create the best possible conditions for the activity of Romanian enterprises and U.S. companies in order to achieve mutually advantageous and equitable economic relations. President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the U.S. businessmen and the enterprises they represent success in their activity and a most fruitful cooperation and collaboration with Romanian economic enterprises.

FORMER JAPANESE PREMIER FUKUDA DEPARTS BUCHAREST

AU231037 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0936 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/5/1984 -- Takeo Fukuda, former prime minister of Japan, concluded the visit he paid to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The guest was seen off by Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council, and other officials.

ANDREI MEETS STATE DEPARTMENT'S DERWINSKI

AU241705 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1625 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/5/1984 -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met Edward Derwinski, adviser at the US State Department, now visiting Romania. They discussed problems of further developing the Romanian-American relations, as well as aspects of the current international life.

BULGARIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS CEAUSESCU

AU252102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRESS 25/5/1984 -- On Friday afternoon, the RCP general secretary, president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign trade of Bulgaria, who paid a visit to Romania. On the occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov exchanged greetings.

During the interview which passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere, the fine relations of friendly and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples were evoked. Favourable premises were disclosed to further promote the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation, on third markets included.

The conviction was expressed that the intensification of the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration and cooperation was to the benefit and in the interests of the two countries and peoples. of their progress and prosperity, of the general cause of socialism and peace. Gheorghe Oprea, Romanian first deputy prime minister, and Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, attended the interview.

Received by Pungan

AU252101 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1984 -- Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, analyzed in an interview on May 25 in Bucharest the stage of fulfillment of the tasks established during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov on commercial exchanges, economic cooperation and specialization in production between the two countries, as well as on cooperation in third markets. Examined were also the possibilities of enlarging and diversifying the commercial exchanges, and measures were set for their development in 1984-1985.

MINI-OLYMPICS SITES: PRAGUE, MOSCOW, BUDAPEST

LD291016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 29 May 84

[By Djordje Vilosevic]

[Text] Prague, May 29 (TANJUG) -- After the final confirmation of their boycotting the forthcoming summer Olympic games in Los Angeles, the Eastern bloc countries (except Romania) are going to organize something like 'mini Olympiads' in Prague, Moscow and Budapest. This was agreed on at the just wound up meeting of the national Olympic committees of the Soviet Union and several other socialist countries here, with a clearly indicated hint of their going to boycott the following Olympic games in Seoul as well.

Thus, the above outcome of the meeting of the National Olympic Committees of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Mongolia, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Vietnam, Hungary, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Romania has shown that the problem of boycotting Olympics is taking on dimensions of a serious crisis within the Olympic movement.

The meeting participants condemned the stand of the U.S. Administration considering that it has violated the Olympic Charter and spirit, but also emphasized that the cities to host the Olympic games must be carefully chosen. For, their communique stressed, objections made by individual national Olympic committees and international sports federations should be taken into account. In connection with this, they voiced their concern over the fact that the following Olympic games should take place in Seoul.

In the evaluation of observers, this means that the fate of the Olympic games in Seoul has been indirectly called in question.

It is logical to presume that the Western countries could do the same in similar cases and, no doubt, that would complicate a situation already made difficult within the Olympic movement.

The Soviet Union and other countries close to it made it known here that as early as this year to be organized are large-scale contests in track-and-field and other Olympic events in Prague, Moscow, Budapest and some other cities. They will be open to sportsmen and sportswomen from countries outside the socialist community, it was added. In terms of the numbers of contestants and their quality, they will be true "mini-Olympiads," but official circles here made known that they would be no alternative to the Olympic games.

PCE PRESIDENT RECEIVES LCY DELEGATION 29 MAY

LD291302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Madrid, May 29 (TANJUG) -- The League to Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Communist Party of Spain (PCE) have affirmed the successful development of their cooperation. They both want to promote their relations and contribute to the strengthening of democratic and progressive forces in the world, particularly in Europe.

This was stated today, Tuesday, when the LCY delegation was received by Dolores Ibarruri, la Pasionaria, the president of the PCE. The Yugoslav party delegation, headed by member of the LCY Central Committee presidency Milan Kucan, arrived here yesterday. During the visit it will also meet with PCE Secretary-General Gerardo Iglesias.

ITALIAN TRADE MINISTER, PLANINC MEET IN BELGRADE

AU251557 Rome ANSA in English 1548 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] (ANSA) Belgrade, May 25 -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and Italian Foreign Trade Minister Nicola Capria had a long encounter today on the world economic situation and bilateral relations.

Capria and his Yugoslav counterpart Milenko Bojanic later chaired the final session of the joint Italo-Yugoslav Commission on Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation and signed a document that provides for the creation of a joint commission on border traffic.

Capria and Planinc agreed that the duration and intensity of the current economic recovery depend also on the involvement of developing nations. The Yugoslav prime minister insisted in particular on the need to discuss the problem of the Third World's indebtedness and voiced satisfaction for the recent rescheduling of Yugoslavia's foreign debt. She said the debt, which stands at more than 20 billion dollars, is due to "errors of the past" but that her country will honor all its committments.

Capria and Planinc voiced satisfaction for the state of economic cooperation between the two countries and the hope that it can be further developed.

RIBICIC ADDRESSES INTERACTION COUNCIL IN BRIONI

LD251337 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1033 GMT 25 May 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Brioni, May 25 (TANJUG) -- Prominent Yugoslav politician and former premier Mitja Ribicic has said that the problem of international indebtedness must be resolved urgently and that industrialised and developing countries must adopt a joint strategy in that respect.

Addressing the Council for Interaction, which comprises 26 former prime ministers, the Yugoslav representative said at its session here yesterday evening (Thursday) that the present methods of dealing with this problem are merely postponing a solution and aggravating the situation. In present exacerbated international relations, marked by a collapse of detente and a growing gap between the blocs, the absence of adquate methods acts as a destabilising factor and worsens the already grave international situation, he added.

According to Ribicic, an urgent and comprehensive solution of the problem must give priority to reduced interest rates, longer repayment periods and linking the debt to the developing countries' export earnings in particular. As to the least developed countries, the solution should envisage writing off their debts. Further, in setting its conditions, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should take account not only of the developing countries obligations but also of their economic growth requirements, Ribicic said.

Referring to the existing initiatives to change international economic relations, Ribicic upheld the proposal to hold an international conference on money and finance for development. The proposal was made at the Seventh Summit of Non-aligned Countries in New Delhi last year.

It is obvious that debt servicing is impossible without an adequate rate of economic growth in developing countries. On the other hand, practice has borne out over the years that the existing system of international economic relations cannot ensure harmonious and normal economic growth in developing countries. This fact leads us towards accepting the reality of indispensable adequate changes in international economic relations in all domains, Ribicic concluded.

DIZDAREVIC MEETS WITH WALDHEIM, UNDP DIRECTOR

LD262302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 26 May 84

[Text] Brioni, May 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic conferred here today (Saturday) with Council for Interaction chairman of former UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim about the course and results of the second council session on the Yugoslav islands of Brioni. Dizdarevic also met United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Director General Bradford Morese. They discussed Yugoslav-UNDP Cooperation.

PLANINC MEETS FUKUDA AFTER INTERACTION COUNCIL

LD291358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 29 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Current international economic circumstances and the difficult position of the developing countries were the main topics of talks held here today by Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

Fukuda took part in a session of the Interaction Council which closed Sunday on the Adriatic island of Grioni. Planinc underlined that Yugoslavia will continue its active engagement in the implementation of the conclusions adopted by the Interaction Council. Planinc and Fukuda agreed that relations between Yugoslavia and Japan are good but underscored that their economic cooperation should be promoted.

Briefed on Council Topics

OW300131 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 KYODO -- Yugoslavian Premier Milka Planinc told Japanese ex-Premier Takeo Fukuda that Yugoslavia is concerned about the current East-West tension and is ready to help materialize Russo-American talks.

Fukuda called on the Yugoslavia premiers to brief him on the just-concluded four-day conference of former head of government at the Adriatic resort island of Brioni, Yugoslavia.

Fukuda informed Planinc of an agreement at the "old boys" summit on efforts for a dialogue between Washington and Moscow. The Japanese leader sought Yugoslavia's cooperation to fan up an international opinion toward the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. Premier Planinc asked Fukuda to convey an invitation for Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to visit Yugoslavia. Touching on Yugoslavian debts to foreign countries, Planinc said his country plans to repay the principal by 1987. He asked for Japan's cooperation on the debt problem.

LCY, CPC INTERNATIONALISM EMBODY TRUE MARXISM

AU290833 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 May 84 p 2

[Dragoslav Rancic commentary: "Independence of the Parties and Internationalism"]

[Text] "True Marxists should formulate policy in the light of the reality of their own country and respect the realities of other countries and parties."

This thought was expressed by Deng Xiaoping in talks with Dragoslav Markovic during the LCY president's visit which has just been concluded and which was regarded by the Chinese as "the most significant since Comrade Tito's visit to China" 7 years ago and by both sides as undoubtedly in the highest political range in the development of Chinese-Yugoslav relations.

According to Deng, the thought is the synthesis of Chinese experience: If one "seeks truth from facts," which is a Chinese expression for the Marxist approach to reality, "those who find faults with others and tell everyone what to do are wrong," because -- CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang elaborates on this assumption -- "every party should be responsible to the people of its country, should independently and autonomously choose its road of revolution and building, and should autonomously and independently decide on its orientation in international affairs."

Such an approach to the cooperation with other parties has produced four principles that the Chinese formulated at the 12th CPC Congress. These are: independence, autonomy, full equality, and mutual respect and noninterference in the internal affairs of others.

The visit of President Markovic to China is significant primarily because of the affirmation of these principles that are, as is known, also Yugoslav, and because of a sincere and open ideological dialogue about the situation in the world communist movement. Until now, such a dialogue did not exist in full volume: Cooperation principles were respected, but remained within bilateral frames and there were less openness, due to, among other things, Chinese claims that they are "insufficiently acquainted" with the situation in the movement (Deng Xiaoping to Yugoslav journalists at the end of 1981).

In the meantime, the PRC established, renewed and expanded relations and cooperation with many communist, workers, and other progressive parties and movements. When evaluating experiences from its own past, it has shown a quality of such a kind which had been until then unknown in the history of the communist movement: It admitted, to itself and to others, errors and mistakes, as well as showed a sincere desire and effort to correct these errors.

This gesture, worthy of respect -- for only a party which believes in its strength has the courage to publicly admit its errors -- Hu Yaobang explained as follows: "Let us," he said, addressing Dragoslav Markovic, "publicly admit here that we had faults and errors in relations with other parties before, especially because we commented and evaluated the correctness of another party one-sidedly, on the basis of our experience and practice, with which we brought negative consequences to some parties. We have conscientiously corrected these errors and, on the basis of the aforementioned four principles on interparty relations, we are developing friendly relations with parties of all countries."

When they say now that discussion on Marxist internationalism cannot be of any significance if one fails to respect the independence and autonomy of every party, the Chinese are advocating "new interparty relations," believing that the LCY has taken the lead in their creation.

Having rejected, even before, the existence of one ideological center, they are now more apt to talk about solidarity, mutual support and understanding, and about using the experience of others in order to more quickly achieve personal knowledge, than about being monolithic or united. They think that practice has shown clearly enough that hampering the independence and autonomy of parties under the pretext of "proletarian internationalism" is basically "in opposition to Marxist principles and the essence of internationalism."

While many say the same thing, it does not necessarily have to mean the same. What the most numerous communist party in the world with an authentic revolutionary tradition says today has great weight, with a remark that the new realizations have originated on the basis of, among other things, the party's judging its own errors and fallacies. Basically, this is a great contribution to the building of more democratic relations among communist and workers parties and to Marxist internationalism overall.

As many of these assumptions are very close to us and as they are built into the principles that the LCY is guided by in its international activity, it seems to us that President Markovic's visit to China has resulted in the appearance of the hitherto closest stands between Chinese and Yugoslav Communists in their attitude toward international issues and the problems of the communist movement. This is not the identity or closeness of political tactics, but of principles. We are, therefore, apt to believe that the affirmation of these principles is of a significance for consolidating solidarity among progressive parties, for strengthening socialism as world process, and for general progress.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP VIEWS UNFAVORABLE TRENDS

LD291226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1001 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 29 May (TANJUG) -- So far this year there has been evidence of very unfavorable trends and tendencies in realization of the policy of socioeconomic development established in the 1984 resolution. This will have an important effect on realization of the planned trends up to the end of the year. We must therefore invest every effort and direct our activity toward making a rapid change in these unfavorable trends. This was stated at today's session of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP republican conference by Suada Muminagic, member of the Presidium of this sociopolitical organization, in her opening speech on topical socioeconomic questions concerning implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and Future Tasks of the Socialist Alliance.

Particularly worrying, she said, is the slowing down of the growth of industrial production and the significant reduction in the volume of work in forestry. The physical volume of industrial production in the first 3 months of the year was only 0.4 percent higher than in the same period last year. This is considerably below the level envisaged in the resolution and the trends realized in the rest of the country. Although trends were more favorable in April, it will not be easy to make up such a large fall-off by the end of the year without investing special efforts to create the conditions for increasing production.

The republican conference today also proposed Ivica Blazevic, presently president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly, as a member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency.

IKONIC ADDRESSES SERBIAN ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD292138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1418 GMT 29 May 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia today considered and approved the report on the Executive Council's work over the past 2 years and a number of laws which make it possible to ease the burden of material obligations imposed on the economy by about 12.5 billion dinars. They also approved a report on the emigration of Serbs from the municipalities of Bujanovac, Medvedja and Presevo together with a plan aimed at stopping emigration. Delegates also approved an agreement on the exploitation of the hydro-energy and water economy potentials of the rivers Drina and Moraca.

The report on 2 years of work of the Executive Council of the SR of Serbia Assembly presented Branislav Ikonic, president of the Executive Council, with an opportunity to tell delegates about economic trends in Serbia in his speech at the joint session of all the three assembly chambers.

Industrial production in Serbia (without the provinces), which rose at the rate of 6.2 percent in the first 14 months of the year, is growing faster than planned and faster than the Yugoslav average. These positive results are being achieved despite the considerable decrease in the imports of reproduction materials over the past several months. However, Ikonic stressed, these positive results with regard to the growth of industrial production are nullified to a considerable extent by the failure to carry out export tasks. In the January-April period exports dropped by 20 percent, while exports to the convertible area rose by 4.3 percent, which is considerably less than the planned rate and noticably lower than the Yugoslav average. In eight industrial branches which account for more than 80 percent of Serbian industry's total exports, export results fell short by 1/5 of the planned target.

The picture of economic activity in Serbia is made more complete by data showing that resources for the expansion of the material basis of work were reduced by 1.8 percent, the economy's share of the distributed income was reduced by (?1.54) percent, while losses were increased by more than three times and amounted to 20 billion dinars last year. The level of productivity in Serbia has declined in recent years, a trend which is not in keeping with changes in the level of technical equipment and skill and qualifications of the employed.

In connection with the report on the level of pollution of the rivers Ibar and Zapadna Morava, delegates asked the Executive Council to adopt urgent measures in order to avoid a catastrophe, since the causes of pollution have not yet been eliminated. The public must be informed about the causes of pollution.

This is all the more necessary as it is well known who is causing all this pollution. It is also known that phenol, with which these rivers are polluted, was released into them every night at the same time. Six or seven months ago there was the case of Krusevac, and now it is Kraljevo.

Everybody knows who is doing the polluting, delegate Valizar Maslac said, and everybody agrees that there should be no vague replies. The river Sitnica is completely polluted and we know that it comes to us from Kosovo, but we do not discuss it, Maslac said.

Approving the report on the emigration of Serbs from the municipalities of Bujanovac, Medvedja, and Presevo together with an operational plan of measures aimed at stopping the emigration, delegates also demanded that everything envisaged in this operational plan be consistently put into effect. Without neglecting the economic reasons for emigrating, delegates stressed that the main cause nevertheless is the pressure imposed on the Serbian population. Besire Jusufi, delegate in the Chamber of Associated Labor, pointed out the existence of obviously tendentious assessments according to which Serbs were emigrating for economic reasons and said that these had been made not only as far back as 1966 but even at the beginning of 1981. She objected to the failure to note in the report that holders of top offices in the municipality were members of committees set up to welcome cultural, art and other delegations and visitors from Albania. Because the problem was minimized and because of a number of excesses and lack of clear assessment the emigration of Serbs, Besire Jusufi said, has even increased, so that some villages, the majority of whose inhabitatns used to be Serbs, are now ethnically pure and populated only by Albanians.

In keeping with obligations arising from an agreement between the republics and the provinces (though this agreement has not yet been concluded) delegates of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia today adopted changes in a number of laws. These changes will make it possible to reduce the Serbian economy's obligations concerning taxes and contributions levied on income by 5 percent and those levied on personal incomes by 2 percent. The total effect of this reduction of obligations amounts to 12.5 billion dinars. As Ikonic stressed in his introductory speech, decisions are due to be made in September on a further reduction of funds for general social and joint needs, and their effect will be about 5 billion and 6 billion dinars. Together with measures adopted at the beginning of this year this will make it possible to reduce the economy's obligations by over (?20) billion dinars.

VIDIC ON SELF-CRITICISM IN UPCOMING LCY PLENUM

AU261737 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 22 May 84 pp 5-6

[Text] "It is not true what some people in our country and in the world are saying and writing -- that we are in a situation of some kind of great reexamination of the course we should follow," Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed yesterday, speaking to members of the Communal Committee and Aktiv of the LC of Rakovica about the implementation of the leading role of the LCY at the present stage of our development. It goes without saying that criticism and self-criticism are necessary and inevitable, but criticism within the framework of intentions to realize in the best way the strategic tasks set, and within the live organism of the LCY which is fighting and working. Certain people, however, preoccupied with different views on the character of our socialist society and its future, are eager to contend -- misusing the difficulties we are struggling with, especially in the economic sphere -- that socialism and socialist self-management in our country, as basic achievements of our national liberation struggle, do not represent a good system, that the system is to blame for certain difficulties in development, and that it should be replaced with a kind of bourgeois system. It is ignored that we long ago and forever rejected and outgrew the bourgeois system by the will of our workers class and all working people, the will of our peoples and nationalities.

Camouflaged Theoretical Discussions

Dobrivoje Vidic also mentioned those people who, claiming that they themselves advocate the principles of socialism, and who are mostly outside the LCY, offer their views that some sort of new constitutional organization as well as the organization of the subjective forces of our society should be carried out.

Their standpoints actually represent a negation of the basic achievements of the Yugoslav socialist revolution, whether what is being advocated is a multiparty system or a unitarian organization, which was rejected at the time of the formation of Yugoslavia by the Antifascist Council for the National Liberation of Yugoslavia. There are even statements advocating the liquidation of the LCY, already advocating its abolishment in present conditions, under a camouflaged theoretical discussion in which the topicality of the "withering away of the state" is identified with the topicality and urgency of the "withering away of the LCY."

"For nearly 40 years we have been developing the theory and practice of socialist self-management. Strategically regarded, this is our road for building the socialist society of new Yugoslavia." Vidic said, pointing out that "we will not be able to speak about the great free course of socialist self-managing practice until we completely curb statism -- both as a stand and a practice -- and in the future liquidate the role and the tasks of the state organs at all levels and limit them to what is set and defined by the Constitution and the vision of our LCY Program." Speaking about the stagnation in the development of socialist self-management, in which the fact that the material basis of associated labor has obviously been weakening is an almost decisive -- albeit not the only -- factor, Vidic said:

"Involved are not only the economic difficulties of the society and the necessity that the society seek means to ensure its basic functions. What is involved is that during development we have allowed the state to be the subject of deciding on the distribution of the income created by the workers class and, by its decisions, to influence the development of the society's production forces, to such an extent that this situation has to be changed. We must be able to make social decisions about the present distribution of the created income so that in the period which we are facing a new situation is achieved, a situation far closer to the effective needs of the development of socialist self-management in Yugoslavia.

"The debate at the LCY Central Committee session on 12 June will have to estimate the LCY's degree of bureaucratization, which exists especially in relation to the problem of the link between party structures and bureaucratic and technocratic structures of society. I think that we are in a situation which can and must be changed by a resolute activity of the LCY Central Committee and by the completeness of the LCY's work," Vidic went on, stressing also, among other things, the necessity that the LCY Central Committee indicate tasks for LCY members, tasks through which they will give their full contribution in order that the SAWPY become in real life and to the fullest extent the widest front of organized socialist forces.

About the Relation Between Movement and System

"There have recently been several meetings in our country of very prominent intellectuals at which the problem was posed of the 'movement-system relation,'" Dobrivoje Vidic further said. "Both in the LC and outside it there are opinions that formulate this relation differently. On the one hand, we need an LC which is critical towards the trends of social development, but which always creates positive platforms of work as well, which pulls the society forward. The LCY would be a truly unbelievable and unique world political organization if it had a vision of the society it wants realized on the one hand, and on the other, if it, at the same time, set as one of its basic social tasks a sort of permanent conflict with the system that is being created in our country by the activity of the LCY, together with other social forces -- in this case the system of self-managing socialist social and state community. [sentence as published] It goes without saying that one should eliminate everything that hampers the visions of socialist movement -- such movement, according to its contents and importance, as is, in our case, envisaged and demanded by the LCY Program, as well as other decisions of our congresses which are of programmatic importance.

One cannot, therefore, bring the 'movement-system' relation into such a quasidialectic contradiction that the basic factors of the socialist society are actually induced not to fight for an order of things enabling the realization of the programmatic visions of socialism in the Yugoslav community. It is exactly for the realization of this vision that the working people, all our peoples and nationalities have given so many human and material sacrifices with a view to realizing a society that will enable life without the exploitation of man by man, life with freedom and equality for all our citizens, irrespective of their nationality. We in the LCY should be very calm in our analyses of all this. In the system we are creating we should really have a mind to and be able to eliminate everything that we have to. From the standpoint of the needs of society and the leading LCY role, that now means that we primarily should achieve that the barriers to the further development of socialist self-management be broken by deliberate action, and that this process undergo a pronounced change compared to what we call a stagnation in self-management. Material conditions are not helpful to us, for we are in a difficult economic position. However, we have to be very explicit in pointing out at the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session on 12 June as well that even in these economic conditions one must find a way, in the process of implementing the long-term economic stabilization program, to carry out everything that is realistically possible in order to reduce the burden borne by the economy, and at the same time we must find a way for the most efficient functioning possible of self-managing socialist democracy so that it may do its job under these conditions. We must finally get out of the situation in which we keep saying that the further development of self-management in our country is hindered by technobureaucrats and various other kinds of bureaucrats, or by bureaucracy and technobureaucracy as broader phenomena and characteristics of "the system". We are saying this as if they were some sort of unconquerable fortresses.

He Who Vacillates Should Get Out of the LC

We have a clear and healthy orientation in the socially verified programs of development of our country. He who is actually vacillating, or who opposes their implementation, or who pretends to be vacillating in order to confuse others, should get out of the LCY, Vidic continued. It is said: 'The LC cannot shed responsibility for everything that happens in society.' I think that it can do so and that it must do so! Why should we, in a body such as the LC, take responsibility -- when we have a clear policy -- for everything that various shifty people do, or for people who do not work as Communists should? One cannot equate the LCY and individual members of the LCY, although it is ideal and although it would be ideal of individual LCY members were to completely identify and equate themselves with the aims and the struggle of the LCY as a whole. Therefore, we think that everybody should bear his own responsibility. The responsibility of the LCY as a whole exists "for everything that happens in society," but only in the sense of its views being correct or incorrect and of its persistence in persuading the community at large of these views all the time and in achieving the results that it wants. However, it cannot bear responsibility for all that other organized forces in our community -- from the sociopolitical organizations to the sociopolitical communities of all ranks, and to individuals -- do not do as they should. From the viewpoint of the leading role it must be said: Let those who do not perform their duties, which they assume upon voluntarily joining the LCY, get out of the LCY, and let them bear responsibility for their acts like all other citizens, in the way provided by the law.

The Role of the Political Center

In connection with the role of the center, and with federalization and unity of the LCY, I think that certain assertions which are current -- often emanating from suspicious positions -- should be checked.

We must realistically assess to what extent we have successfully developed the LCY as a unified organization of SFRY Communists, along with the historical necessity of the existence and further development of the LC in the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous republics as independent organizations within a unified LCY. Our aim must be to develop further and improve the federal principle and the socialist content of the SFRY; this also means that we enhance all the aspects of the overall unity of thought and action in the entire LCY. Of course this need by no means lead to a LC which is understood in a unitarian way.

Since Comrades Tito, Kardelj, and a number of our very distinguished revolutionaries from the generation of the builders of the LCY and the leaders of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution have departed, one feels here and there an underestimation of the joint LCY ability to implement, under present conditions and in the future, the visions of these great people of our history, the visions contained in the LCY Program and the SFRY Constitution. However, the role of the political center cannot be treated in this way. Under the conditions in which we now live, we must rally and organize in the best possible way the tremendous forces which we have, and we must do what this great collective should do, and as the LCY we must plan the visions and conduct the actions that are necessary. Let us leave it to Mother History to give birth to people of exceptional qualities, just as she has been doing until now, without our care, Dobrivoje Vidic said. He then spoke about the international activities of our country, especially in relation to our neighbors.

LCY TOO CONCERNED WITH POSITIONS OF POWER

AU251127 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 May 84 p 2

[Sl. Vujica article "Before the LCY Central Committee Session 'On the State of the Party': Own Shortcomings To Be Discussed"]

[Excerpts] The session of the LCY Central Committee "on the state of the party" that has long been talked about has been finally officially announced for 12 June. There are several reasons for this turning back of the LC to the situation in its own ranks and focusing on important questions: How capable and how united it is for carrying out its leading and cohesive role under complex conditions, for mastering the economic crisis, and for implementing a radical economic and social reform as set in the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization.

The LC has always devoted significant attention to a critical assessment of its own activities and the situation in its ranks as an essential prerequisite for the implementation of its vanguard role. This question dominated in the discussions at the 12th LCY Congress. Nevertheless, the reasons for new critical reassessments are multiplying, for there is no doubt that some shortcomings in the LC (which, by the way, have lasted a long time) have left the door ajar, if not fully open, to negative phenomena in society. And in some cases they even encouraged them.

Open Questions

Of course there is no need now for a critical reexamination that would bring us back to the beginning, to all that has been clarified and fixed at least in the rough outline (for instance the nature, position, and role of the LC under the conditions of the development of socialist self-management and democracy and the pluralism of self-managing interests).

It is above all a matter of finding answers to the question of why the set role is not being implemented or is being implemented inconsistently and sometimes wrongly. Where are the reasons for bureaucratization, occurrences of disunity (and even federalization) in the LC? How can we master the deeply entrenched opportunism and crisis of consistency in realizing the set policy, and where are the reasons for a tolerant attitude toward "the other policy" and negative occurrences (even in its own ranks)?

Of course, this critical reexamination presupposes a clear line to be drawn against, and opposition to, all those who try to put the LC in the dock or who advocate another course, some other policy.

Judging by the preparations so far, the collection of questions to be examined at the LCY Central Committee session is wide. One question certainly dominates among them: How can the LC more successfully implement its leading role in a broad linkage with the workers class and the working people, stimulating their actions for overcoming the lagging in socialist self-management and for a more efficient and consistent realization of the economic and social reform program?

Serious Warnings

Critical analyses in fact show that the LC, or more precisely its leaderships and organizations, have in many respects retained the characteristics of a party in power. Working from forums and through forums, and with the support of authorities, the chief power on which the leaderships and the organizations lean is often not the workers class and the workers but the state, or more precisely, the administration, the apparatus, from the managing organs in associated labor organizations up to executive organs in the communes, republics and provinces, and the federation. This shortcoming in the work of the LC, which is also the reason for the bureaucratization of its ranks, has been pointed out particularly in the present discussions within the preparations for the LCY Central Committee session.

A rather strong stratum of communist managers has been created in the LC, and they follow more the course of daily financial and economic calculations than the course of self-managing sociopolitical relations. The LC tends to solve the problem of society by itself, in a monopolistic way, instead of doing it democratically in conjunction with all the socialist forces in society and within the SAWP.

These critical warnings in fact indicate the basic shortcoming. When the LC, its organizations, and leaderships act from positions of power and from forums, leaning on the state and other centers of power, they only slowly and inconsistenly free themselves from the "holy alliance" with bureaucracy and technocracy. They are slow in "entering" the self-managing delegate system as its internal moving and cohesive force, as promoters of the struggle for the development of socialist self-management and democracy, and as promoters of a socialist content of the adopted decisions.

Under such conditions, the membership at large, and the considerable creative potential in the ranks of the LC are as a rule pushed aside, to the position of observers, those who wait for directives and with whom the leadership communicates "through numerous warnings, appeals, reproaches, and reprimands. This imposes the need that the forthcoming LCY Central Committee session should center its attention on the question how the LC should more quickly get rid of various liaisons, how it could be more with the workers and on the side of the workers, and "to be closer to their historical interests than to positions and power."